

LOUISVILLE



G.A.R. 29th ENCAMPMENT

Souvenir and Official Programme.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

KENTUCKY WAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company's Works

AT SOUTH LOUISVILLE, NEAR LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

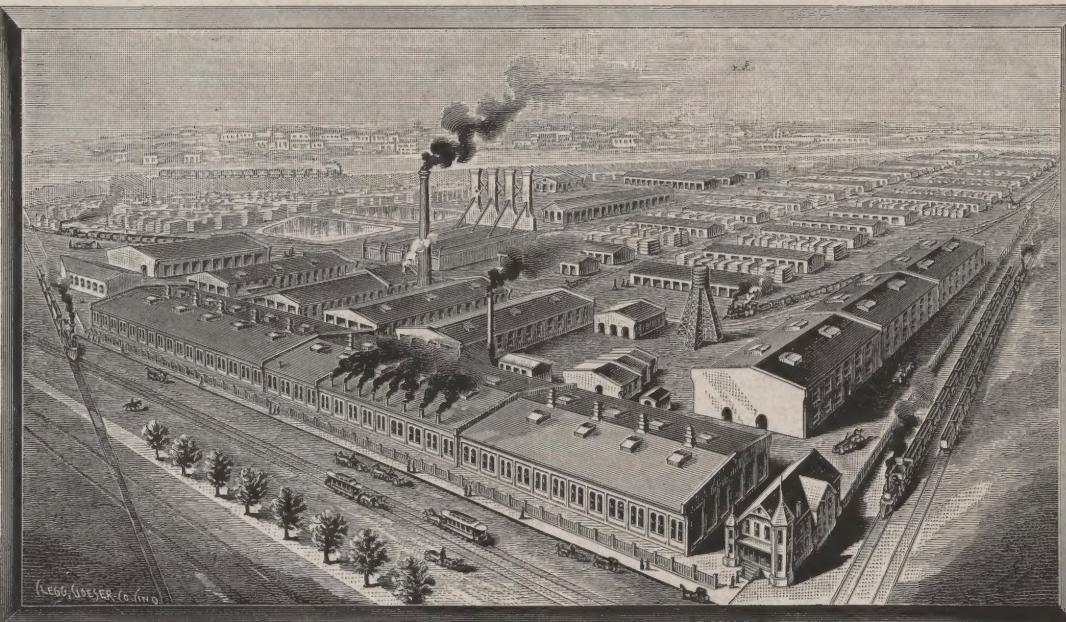
COVERING THIRTY ACRES OF GROUND

REGISTERED BRANDS OF
FARM WAGONS

“OLD HICKORY” in all
tracks and styles

“TENNESSEE” in wide
track only

“KENTUCKY” in narrow
track only



Capacity of Works

30,000 Wagons Annually,
or an average of 100 com-
plete wagons every working
day of ten hours, or an
average of one complete
wagon every six minutes



Visitors always welcome and will be shown the plant in full
operation any working day in the year

OPERATED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS

A Prominent Industry of Louisville.

THE location of Louisville, in respect to its close proximity to the best forests in the United States producing timber suitable for wagon construction, and its easy accessibility, at exceptionally low rates of freight, to the largest rolling mills in the country, insuring an uninterrupted supply of lumber and bar iron at favorable prices, together with its advantageous geographical position and transportation facilities by rail and river, insuring low rates of freight on its outgoing shipments, were inducements which actuated the originators of the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company in organizing the company in the year 1879.

The enterprise was successful from the start, its growing business continually demanding additions and enlargements of the original works, until finally in the year 1889, ten years after the organization of the company, it became necessary to build entirely new works, and, to provide for same, a tract of thirty acres of ground in South Louisville, immediately adjoining the city of Louisville, was purchased and the works which are illustrated on the inside front cover of this book were erected thereon.

This ground lies within three miles of the principal business center of the city of Louisville, and is bounded by two of its principal streets (Third

Photo Rar
E
462.1
A115
1895

avenue and Brook street). Two other principal streets (First and Second streets), if extended, would pass through the ground.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, main line, the Louisville Transfer Railroad (part of the L. & N. system connecting its main line with its Cincinnati division) and the Louisville Southern Railroad, which is part of the Southern Railway system, are in direct connection with the property, and through them, at merely nominal transfer charges, the company has access to three bridges over the Ohio river and to nine other railroads which enter the city of Louisville, affording perfect receiving and shipping facilities.

The buildings are fifty-three in number, of which twenty-nine are built of stone and brick, and are of the most substantial character. These buildings are covered with ten acres of roofing. Lumber yard contains an area of twenty acres and is filled with finest quality of black hickory, white oak, yellow poplar and other lumber for wagon construction.

The machinery is of the latest improved designs, and is maintained in the highest state of efficiency.

The capacity of the works is one hundred wagons every working day of ten hours, or an average of one wagon every six minutes; value of annual output at full capacity upwards of *one and a quarter million dollars*.

In addition to the railroad tracks on the company's ground in connection with the railroads above mentioned, it has nearly two miles of railroad track of three-foot gauge, used to facilitate the handling of raw material for wagon construction.

The plant is supplied by its own water-works and with its own electric light and electric welding apparatus; is heated throughout by steam, and is equipped with 210 separate and independent machines used in different processes of wagon manufacturing.

The greatest care was exercised in the construction of the works to eliminate the hazard of fire, and in their operation the most complete appliances are provided for the extinguishment of fire should it occur.

The entire plant has been arranged with a view of cutting out unnecessary handling of material, and the system of having the raw material go in at one end of the works and come out finished wagons at the other end, without moving up or down, backwards or sideways, while in process of manufacture, has been perfectly attained.

The plant is so complete in all its appointments, and its arrangements in every department for the greatest possible economy of operation are so perfect, that disinterested persons who are familiar with all the other large wagon factories have repeatedly pronounced the works of this company to be "*the model plant of the world for the manufacture of farm wagons.*"

The brands of wagons manufactured by the company are the "OLD HICKORY," "TENNESSEE" and "KENTUCKY."

The "OLD HICKORY" brand was originated by the company in 1879, and was registered in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., July 1st, 1879 (No. 7474), as its exclusive property.

The "TENNESSEE" brand was established by Cherry, O'Connor & Co.

of Nashville, Tenn., in 1868, and the manufacture and sale of wagons under this brand was continuously prosecuted thereafter by them and the firm of Cherry, Morrow & Co., who succeeded them at Nashville, Tenn., until January 1, 1890, when The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company acquired the brand by purchase from Cherry, Morrow & Co. It was registered in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., December 3, 1889 (No. 17436), as the exclusive property of Cherry, Morrow & Co., and passed by purchase from them to The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co. as above stated.

The "KENTUCKY" brand, recently originated, has been adopted for a new line of wagons built to especially suit the trade in those sections of the country in which narrow track wagons are used.

About 300 different sizes and styles of the brands of wagons above mentioned, adapted for use in all sections of the United States, are manufactured regularly and described with illustrations in the trade catalogues of the Company.

About 400,000 wagons of above mentioned brands, representing in value about twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000), have been manufactured and sold to date.

W. C. Nones is President and General Manager; James A. Leach, Vice-President; J. W. Kennedy, Secretary and General Superintendent; and Thomas Malone, Treasurer, of the company.

KENTUCKY'S WELCOME TO THE G.A.R.

Fling wide the city portals, the Stars and Stripes unfold,
Float overhead the gallant Flag for which they fought of old,
And give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the Grand Old Army comes.

All honor to the Heroes, who loved their cause so well,
And reverence for the memory of those who fought and fell.
All strife is buried with them in many a grassy mound,
And Peace unites our hearts to-day on Old Kentucky's ground.

All welcome to the loving ones, God bless them as they come,
The Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Maids, those heroes of the home.
Their battle was the bravest that was fought in all those years,
And the girdle of the Union has been jeweled with their tears.

No cloud to dim the sunshine this glad Reunion sheds,
No stain upon the gallant Flag that floats above their heads.
So give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the Grand Old Army comes.

Ida Goldsmith Morris.

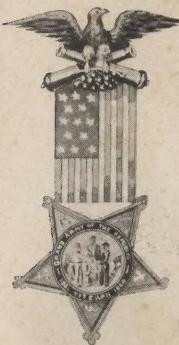
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING COMPANY,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ELECTROTYPEERS,

ENGRAVERS AND BINDERS

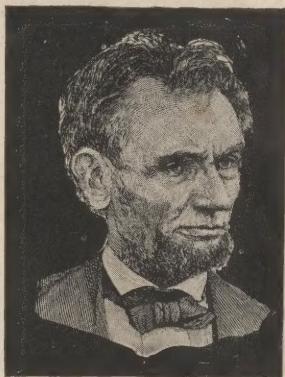
1895.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



WHILE the Civil War was still in progress the conception of an organization which should aid in preserving the ties of comradeship, drawn close by hardship and suffering in the field, had begun to germinate, and as the war drew to a close, through discussion in camp, ripened to a purpose. In pursuance of this idea numerous associations of veterans were formed immediately following the war. By far the most comprehensive of these, and overshadowing and in a measure absorbing all others, was the Grand Army of the Republic, the one requisite for membership in which is faithful service in the war, without regard to rank, color, creed, political faith or social position. Its object is the promotion and preservation of fraternal feeling, loyalty to the Union and patriotism, and the perpetuation of the deeds and sacrifices of the men who went to war to serve the Republic, and the transmission to children and children's children of the memories of those who took part in the great struggle. It also has as a primary object care for living comrades who are unable to care for themselves, and also for the widows and orphans of the dead. It is non-political—political discussions in its encampments and posts being prohibited.

The originator of this order, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, gave earnest thought to its development, and drafted the plan which, with slight modifications, is that of the organization to-day. A temporary association, christened the Grand Army of the Republic, was formed in March, 1866, Dr. Stephenson acting as commander of the department by virtue of being its organizer. In May following the constitution and ritual were adopted and printed. On the 6th of April, 1866, he granted to twelve ex-Union soldiers at Decatur, Ill., a charter constituting them Post 1, of which



M. F. Kannan was the post commander. Four days later the first recruits of the Grand Army of the Republic, soon to become the greatest organization of its kind in history, were mustered into the order. Before the end of the year 1866 posts had been formed in Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kansas and the District of Columbia. Up to July 12th of the same year thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and on that date these posts organized a state department at Springfield, choosing General John M. Palmer department commander. On the last day of October following a call was issued by Dr. Stephenson, provisional commander-in-chief, for a national encampment, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 20th of November, 1866. At this encampment General Stephen A. Hurlbut was elected commander-in-chief, and Dr. Stephenson was made adjutant-general. The growth of the order was from west to east, and in time the Eastern department grew strong enough to succor temporarily less flourishing departments in some of the Western states.

The organization has carried on its rolls more than 500,000 names of men who served in the war. The highest number at any time on the rolls was 409,489—in the year ending June 30, 1890. June 30, 1894, showed a membership of 371,555 distributed as follows:

Alabama, 267; Arizona, 279; Arkansas, 1,102; California and Nevada, 6,228; Colorado, 2,841; Connecticut, 6,704; North Dakota, 748; South Dakota, 2,672; Delaware, 1,071; Florida, 570; Georgia, 515; Illinois, 29,521;



Indiana, 24,214; Iowa, 17,658; Idaho, 454; Indian Territory, 174; Kansas, 16,621; Kentucky, 6,577; Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,431; Maine, 9,275; Massachusetts, 23,687; Maryland, 3,632; Minnesota, 8,037; Michigan, 19,020; Missouri, 18,611; Montana, 513; Nebraska, 8,023;

New Hampshire, 4,963; New Jersey, 7,511; New Mexico, 193; New York, 39,909; Ohio, 42,001; Oregon, 2,117; Pennsylvania, 43,724; Potomac, 3,750; Rhode Island, 2,757; Tennessee, 3,270; Texas, 1,457; Utah, 164; Vermont, 5,274; Virginia, 1,552; Washington and Alaska, 2,580; West Virginia, 2,880; Wisconsin, 12,761.

The Grand Army has spent in charities more than \$3,000,000. In the ten



years closing June 30, 1894, 50,248 members of the order died. The average age of the survivors of the war is now about fifty years. A new generation has grown up which knows of the fearful struggle only through history and as told them by the survivors who must now more rapidly pass away.

To promote the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of those who participated in the great struggle, is the purpose of the Sons of Veterans, a flourishing organization, membership in which is open to the sons of those eligible to membership in the Grand Army. This organization works hand in hand with the veteran order, to which it is the legitimate successor.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

COLONEL THOMAS G. LAWLER was born in Liverpool, England, April 7, 1844, and removed with his parents to Rockford, Ill., while a child. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and as soldier and citizen has an admirable record. In June, 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for three years and three months, participating with his company and regiment in every battle in which they were engaged. Gallantly bearing the colors of his regiment he was the first man of his command to penetrate the Confederate works at the battle of Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863. He served as private and sergeant, and was elected first lieutenant, but not mustered. For two months during the Atlanta campaign he commanded his company, and by its vote,

and under orders from Major-General Rosecrans, then commanding the Army of the Cumberland, was placed upon the roll of honor. Returning from the war he engaged at once actively in business pursuits, and in 1876 organized the Rockford Rifles, which became, under his command, one of the most efficient and best known military organizations in the West. He was subsequently elected colonel, and commanded the Third Regiment Illinois National Guard for seven years, when he resigned to make room for the promotion of younger officers. Under the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Harrison he was postmaster at Rockford, and is at present engaged in the lumber and coal business.

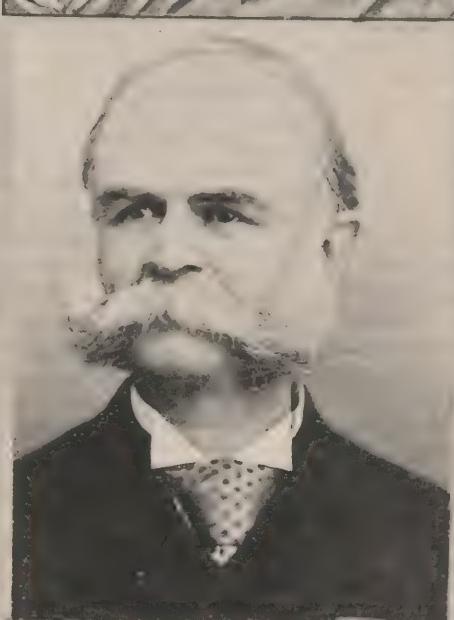
Commander Lawler has been untiring in his devotion to Grand Army advancement. He was one of the first members of G. L. Nevius



A. P. BURCHFIELD,
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.



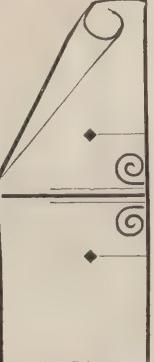
THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., 1894-95.



CHARLES H. SHUTE,
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

In Ordering your Blank Books be sure you get

CRANE'S
"Gold Medal"
LINEN LEDGER
Papers



Sold by all Reputable Dealers, and used
by best Blank Book Makers. Sample
sheets will be furnished on application.



CRANE BROS.

MAKERS OF LINEN PAPERS

WESTFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Post No. 1, of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., the third largest post in this department, and he was subsequently for twenty-six consecutive years its commander. He served five years as a member of the department council of administration, and one year each as junior and senior vice-department commander, and was elected by unanimous vote of the encampment to the position of department commander for the year 1882. His post, however, refused to accept his resignation as its commander during the year of his service as department commander. At the national encampment held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1894, he was chosen commander-in-chief under the most complimentary circumstances.

PITTSBURG has been the lifelong home of Senior Vice-Commander A. P. Burchfield. Born there January 20, 1844, he received his education in the public schools of the city. His career as a business man and man of affairs has been an enviable one. Entering the employ, in 1858, of the dry goods house of Joseph Horne, the largest mercantile house of its character in Western Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the firm in 1866, and is now at its head.

On August 8, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he volunteered for service in the war; was mustered in as corporal, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with that regiment until it was mustered out, taking part in every battle in which the command was engaged. He was promoted to sergeant for meritorious service at Fredericksburg.

Tireless and energetic in behalf of the Grand Army as an organization, and of the Veterans of the War, he joined Post 88, Alleghany, in 1878, and was transferred to Post 162, Department of Pennsylvania, in 1883. In 1885 he was elected senior vice-commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, and served on the council of administration as a member of the national executive board during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. In recognition of his services to the G. A. R. his name was presented by the united posts of the Keystone state for the office of senior vice-commander-in-chief at the Pittsburg encampment in 1894, and his election followed as a fitting reward for his generous efforts in behalf of the organization.

COMRADE CHAS. H. SHUTE was born in Concord, N. H., in 1838, educated in the public schools, and early entered commercial life. In response to the first call for troops he volunteered in April, 1861, but the quota of the state, under that call, having been filled before his company was mustered, he enlisted under the second call for three years, and was mustered as a member of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, this being the first three years' regiment from the state. During his term of service Comrade Shute received four promotions, holding two warrants as non-commissioned officer and three commissions. Upon being mustered out with his regiment at the end of three years he went to New Orleans, where he has since lived, having filled the positions of deputy collector of customs, cashier of the U. S. sub-treasury, and for twenty-two years has handled the funds of one of the largest banks in that city.

Deeply interested in Grand Army matters, he has served as assistant adjutant-general, chief mustering officer, senior vice and department commander, and now holds the position of commander of Mower Post No. 1 for the eighth consecutive term. Two of the large public schools of the Crescent City float over their buildings the stars and stripes presented to them by this comrade.

During his administration as department commander, in 1893, Memorial Day was very generally observed, and public services were held in all but one of the seven national cemeteries of Louisiana and Mississippi, not one of the 46,200 graves of Union soldiers and sailors buried therein failing to receive its token of flag or flowers, or both.

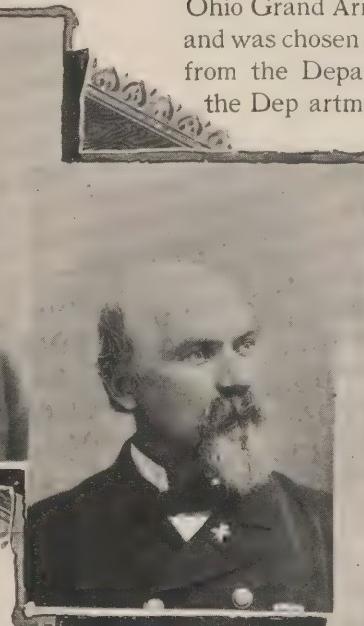
At the time of the attempted dissolution of the department organization on account of the order of the national encampment to recognize colored ex-soldiers, Commander Shute was an earnest defender of the organization and of the rights of all entitled to membership, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing the membership of his department more than trebled during the past three years.

At the close of his term as department commander, in April of last year, the department encampment put his name forward for the position of junior vice-commander-in-chief, and the national encampment held at Pittsburg last year elected him to that office by a unanimous vote.

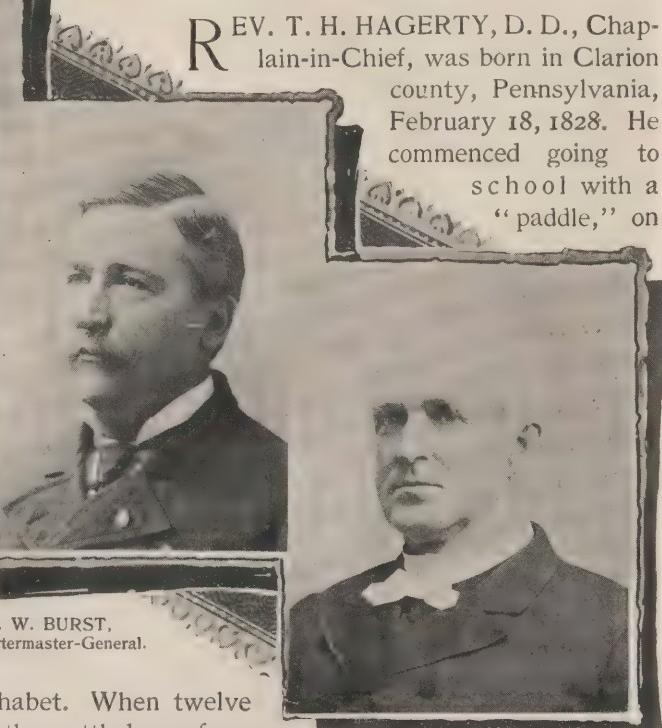
O LIVER W. WEEKS, Surgeon-General, was born and raised on a farm in Delaware county, Ohio. At sixteen he taught school and while yet under age enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war. The regiment was armed with the worthless Belgian or Austrian rifles. With such arms the regiment, before it had been in the field a month, was thrown into the terrible battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, where Comrade Weeks was severely wounded, and has the honor of being the first man wounded in his regiment. After sufficient recovery he was transferred for duty to the office of Major David Stanton, Surgeon United States Volunteers, Superintendent of Hospitals, and Acting Medical Director of the Northern Department, at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained on duty until failing health compelled him to leave the service. He is a graduate of two medical colleges, and has received the degree of Master of Sciences; is a member of the Ohio State, Marion County and American Medical Associations, and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress; was Master of a Masonic lodge for eight terms; is a Knight Templar, and a retired surgeon of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. He was an assistant internal revenue assessor in an Ohio district, and president of a board of examining surgeons of pensioners. He is a charter member of Cooper Post No. 117, Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic; served his post as surgeon and commander several terms, and was prominent in erecting a memorial chapel at Marion, Ohio, to the memory of his comrades of that county. The chapel is noted as a model of



CASSIUS C. JONES,
Adjutant-General.



O. W. WEEKS,
Surgeon-General.



architectural beauty. Within its hallowed precincts over 2,800 names are carved in marble tablets. He commanded the Ninth Brigade, Ohio Grand Army, served as aid on the department and national staffs, and was chosen delegate to the National Encampment a number of times from the Department of Ohio. He was elected medical director of the Department of Ohio in 1893, by acclamation, and, in 1894, was elected surgeon-general by the unanimous vote of the National Encampment.

R EV. T. H. HAGERTY, D. D., Chaplain-in-Chief, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1828. He commenced going to school with a "paddle," on

which were painted by pen the letters of the alphabet. When twelve years old his father settled on a farm near Chicago. In his twentieth year his father died and he went west to Mt. Morris Seminary. After spending part of two years here he began to teach school on a prairie, not far from General Grant's leather

store. He subsequently taught in Iowa, and later was graduated at Alleghany College, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. The fourth year of his ministry he was given an important station and finished up a full term of pastoral service in September of 1861, when he was chosen, unanimously, chaplain of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and went into camp at Chicago. From there he went to Memphis, and was placed under General Sherman's command. Afterward he was with General Grant in his Southern campaign. His health breaking down, he was discharged to go home to die. Recovering, he reported fit for service in the ministry again, and was transferred to St. Joseph, Mo., where he commenced to build up a shattered church amid the clashings of war. After eighteen months in this charge Bishop Scott removed him to district work, from Kansas City to the Osage, below Jefferson City. This country was desolated by war and the churches were nearly all disbanded. He was then sent to Springfield. At the close of his term there he was sent to St. Louis by Bishop Bowman, and three years later was relieved from pastoral work at his own request. He then spent some years in the ministry at Jefferson and Kansas Cities, after which he was again sent to the St. Louis district. In 1883 he was chosen chaplain of the city institutions, in which there are an average of two thousand persons. This position he has held continuously since. For a time he was president of the Missouri Military Institute, located at Lexington. He represented the Second Episcopal District on the missionary board for a term of four years, and has been conference visitor to the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., for the greater part of its existence. He has been on several college boards, and had much to do with their active work. He early joined the G. A. R., and when Ransom Post was organized General Sherman wrote him a personal request to come and be its chaplain, and he has acted in the capacity continuously since. He served as department chaplain three terms and then voluntarily stepped aside for others. His pen has been active in the G. A. R. papers. He organized the pioneer Chaplains' Association in Missouri, and from that, the next year, was organized a national one in Detroit, of both of which he has been president,

A DJUTANT-GENERAL CASSIUS C. JONES is a native of Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he was born May 30, 1845. He saw severe service in the navy, enlisting at Albany, N. Y., under the urgent call for men, and was assigned to the steamer Vanderbilt, of the North Atlantic squadron, which spent much of the time in chasing blockade runners. He was first under serious fire when the Vanderbilt was sent to Fort Fisher with General Butler, in his first and unsuccessful attack, on Christmas Day, 1864. In the second and successful attack, made by General Terry with three thousand men, in the January following, Adjutant-General Jones also took part, and was on duty at his gun every day in both engagements. At the close of the war he returned to Albany and resumed his former position on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Later he entered the banking business, and for years has been known as one of the most expert accountants in the West. He removed to Rockford in 1867, became bookkeeper and cashier in the general store of King & Edwards, and later, when the banking firm of Wood & Co. failed, he was selected to close up its affairs, which he accomplished with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He then became assistant cashier of the Second National Bank at Rockford, and held this position for thirteen years, leaving it to become associated with Commander-in-Chief Lawler in the coal business; and for five years served as secretary of the Northwestern Coal Dealers' Association. For two years, under Governor Pfeiffer's administration, he was State Bank Inspector for Northern Illinois. During the past ten years he has been manager of the Rockford Opera House. During the industrial panic in 1893 he organized the Local Bankers' Committee, of which he was secretary, and through his management and the assistance of the banks the disasters of the panic were largely mitigated, so far as the city of Rockford was concerned. Adjutant-General Jones is a member of G. L. Nevius Post No. 1, of Rockford, and has been active and efficient in Grand Army matters. He was appointed adjutant-general by Commander-in-Chief Lawler as his first official act. In that difficult position he has given marked satisfaction, and is a general favorite in Grand Army circles.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

The Best Books

FOR educational and mechanical excellence, and suitability to actual school work, our books are universally recognized as unequalled; they are

The Standard Text Books of America

These standard texts are constantly revised to date, renewed as to type, illustrations, maps, etc., and mechanically improved whenever possible.

The Newest Books

But, besides providing these general favorites—always as late as the latest—we constantly aim to bring out new books in every branch where there is promise of improvement. In proof of this, note, in another column, a partial list of our new publications of the last two years. Attention is invited also to the distinguished names of our representative authors appended.

The Cheapest Books

The steady increase of our business is gratifying, and we strive to merit a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the schools, and a still further increase, by always furnishing the best books that talent, skill and experience can produce, and always at the lowest possible prices.

No Increase of Prices

Schools dealing with us may be certain of:

First—The best books.

Second—The cheapest books.

Third—Prices that shall not be increased so long as our books remain in use.

We will contract to supply any school, city or state with our books for any term of years, at prices which shall not be increased beyond the present rate.

Use the U. S. Mail

School patrons in every part of the country are protected against extortionate retail prices on our books. We deliver our publications to any address in the United States on receipt of the published list prices, *without extra charge for transportation*. If retail prices in your neighborhood are excessive, send your order direct to us, accompanied by remittance to cover list prices of the books ordered. **USE THE U. S. MAIL.**

SOME OF OUR AUTHORS

Dr. William T. Harris	Dr. R. P. Keep
Prof. F. D. Allen	Dr. J. H. Kellogg
I. W. Andrews	Alfred Kirk
Prof. Mark Bailey	Prof. J. L. Laughlin
Alexander Bain	Prof. Joseph Le Conte
Supt. Orville T. Bright	Prof. J. L. Lincoln
Rev. Stoppford A. Brooke	Prof. Thomas B. Lindsay
Prof. I. B. Burgess	Prof. W. B. Lindsay
Dr. N. A. Calkins	Prof. J. Norman Lockyer
President John M. Coulter	Supt. W. H. Maxwell
Dr. Howard Crosby	Supervisor R. C. Metcalf
Dr. Charles Davies	President William J. Milne
Prof. J. D. Dana	Prof. James Monteith
Dr. Edward Eggleston	Charles Nordhoff
Prof. George P. Fisher	Chancellor W. H. Payne
Prof. E. A. Freeman	Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody
Prof. C. A. Fyffe	Prof. H. T. Peck
Prof. A. Geikie	Dr. Joseph Ray
Prof. Arthur Gilman	Dr. A. J. Rickoff
Hon. W. E. Gladstone	H. E. Roscoe
Prof. Asa Gray	S. B. Sabin
Prof. Arnold Guyot	Dr. Albion W. Small
Prof. J. Hadley	Dr. J. Dorsey Steele
Dr. Edward Everett Hale	Mrs. J. H. Stickney
"Gail Hamilton"	Prof. F. H. Storer
Dr. Albert Harkness	Prof. William Swinton
President W. R. Harper	Prof. Sanborn Tenney
Dr. Thomas F. Harrison	Dr. A. C. Tolman
Dr. Thomas W. Harvey	Prof. J. Trowbridge
Prof. C. F. Holder	George E. Vincent
Dr. Worthington Hooker	Dr. W. E. Waters
Prof. T. H. Huxley	Noah Webster
Paul Janet	Dr. E. E. White
Prof. James Johonnot	Dr. Alphonso Wood

SOME OF OUR NEW BOOKS

American System of Vertical Writing, per doz.	\$1.00
Arrowsmith and Whicher's First Latin Readings	1.25
Butler's School English	.75
Conklin's Practical Lessons in Language	.35
Cooley's Laboratory Studies in Chemistry	.50
Dana's Manual of Geology (Fourth Edition)	5.00

Eclectic English Classics

Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum	40
Defoe's History of the Plague	20
Emerson's The American Scholar, etc.	30
George Eliot's Silas Marner	20
Irving's Tales of a Traveller	50
Macaulay's Essay on Addison	20
Milton's L'Allegro, etc.	20
Scott's Marion	40
Scott's Lady of the Lake	30
Scott's Woodstock	60
Scott's The Abbot	60
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice	20
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream	20
Webster's Bunker Hill Oration	20
Eaton's Business Forms, Customs and Accounts	1.00
Eaton's Manual of Business Forms	50
Fundenberg's First Lessons in Reading	25
The Same, Teacher's Edition	50
Gail Hamilton's English Kings in a Nutshell	60
Guerber's Myths of Greece and Rome	1.50
Guerber's Myths of Northern Lands	1.50
Guerber's Contes et Legendes	60
Harper & Castle's Greek Prose	75
Harper & Wallace's Anabasis	1.50
Harper & Miller's Vergil's Æneid with Bucolics	1.50
Harper & Castle's Greek Primer	1.25
Kirk & Sabin's Oral Arithmetic, Parts I. and II., each	25
Kellogg's Second Book in Physiology and Hygiene	80
Long's Home Geography	25
Maxwell's First Book in English	40
Metcalf's English Grammar	60
Milne's Elements of Algebra	60
Metcalf & Bright's Language Lessons, Part I	35
Muzzarelli's Academic French	1.00
Natural Music Primer	30
Natural Music Reader, 1st	30
Natural Music Readers, 2d, 3d and 4th, each	35
Natural Music Reader, 5th	50
Natural Music Charts, series A, B, C, D, E, F and G, each	4.00
Peck & Arrowsmith's Roman Life	1.50
Rockwood's Cicero de Senectute	90
Swinton's School History of the United States	00
Small & Vincent's Introduction to the Study of Society	1.80
Storer & Lindsay's Elementary Manual of Chemistry	1.20
Sabin & Lowry's Elementary Lessons in Algebra	50
Skinner's Schoolmaster in Comedy and Satire	1.40
Seidel's Die Monate	25
Stifter's Das Heidelberg	25
Seidel's Der Lindenbaum	25
White's Elements of Geometry	1.25
White's School Management	1.00
Willis' Practical Flora	1.50
Watkins' American Literature	35

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO
BOSTON, ATLANTA, PORTLAND, ORE.

JOHN WASHBURN BURST, Quartermaster-General, was born July 29, 1843, at Merideth, Delaware county, N. Y.; attended district school, and finished his schooling at Cortland and Fergusonville Academies. He moved to Illinois in August, 1860, and enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, on the 14th of May, 1861. Discharged December 15, 1861, for disability, he re-enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was made, successively, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. Constantly on duty with his company and regiment he participated in all its engagements up to the 24th of May, 1864, when, at the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, he lost his right leg by the explosion of a shell. His interest in G. A. R. matters has been constant and active. He joined Ransom Post G. A. R. at Chicago in 1866, and has been a member of the organization since that time. He commanded Post No. 12 at Sycamore, Ill., for seven years; was delegate to the National Encampments of 1874 and 1875-77, and served as a member of the Department Council of Administration from 1875 to 1879. Chosen senior vice department commander in 1880, he was advanced to the office of department commander, by acclamation, in 1881. He became inspector-general in 1882, and was the unanimous choice of the Department of Illinois for commander-in-chief in 1884 and 1885. He was an active member of the National Pension Committee during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1893. In 1891 he again served as inspector-general, and now holds the position of quartermaster-general. His is a record of long and faithful service in the organization he so well represents.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL C. V. R. POND lives in Lansing, Mich., and is one of the best known, as he is one of the most active, members of the G. A. R. in that state. Born in Auburn, N. Y.,



C. V. R. POND,
Inspector-General.

GENERAL MATT H. ELLIS, Judge Advocate General, has been an active practitioner at the bar of New York city for thirty-five years. In the dark hours of the summer of 1862 he pitched his tent in Union Square, New York, and recruited over two hundred men and went out as captain of Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, and served until February 1, 1865. Just before the war he was associated with the New York Zouaves, organized for the purpose of competing with Ellsworth's Zouaves of Chicago,

May 3, 1836, he was engaged in manufacturing in Connecticut when the war broke out, and abandoning this, entered the army in November, 1861. He marched to the front with the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers in February, 1862, and served continuously until 1864, when, because of physical disability incurred in the war, he was discharged. In 1865 he moved to Michigan, where he has since engaged in mercantile and editorial pursuits. In 1878, as a member of C. O. Loomis Post No. 2, he was commissioned by the commander-in-chief, General John C. Robinson, to organize the Department of Michigan, and performed this duty so well that on the 22d of January, 1879, the first state encampment was held and a charter for the Department of Michigan was granted. He was chosen commander of the permanent, as he had been of the provisional, department, and the organization took on at once a healthy growth, culminating in a membership of over 22,000, distributed among some 400 posts. Elected in 1881 as junior vice-commander-in-chief, his name has been mentioned frequently for commander-in-chief, but his preference has been rather to be a worker in the ranks. As inspector-general Comrade Pond has given time and earnest effort to the duties of his office, with very satisfactory results as shown by his report. While the Michigan veterans call him the father of that department, he has the active habits and presence of a junior in years.

The Leading Industrial Insurance Company of America.

OFFICERS

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President
HALEY FISKE, Vice-President
GEOF GE H. GASTON, 2d Vice-President
GEO. B. WOODWARD, Secretary
J. J. THOMPSON, Cashier and Ass't Sec'y
JAMES M. CRAIG, Actuary
THOS. H. WILLARD, M. D., Med. Examiner
STEWART L. WOODFORD, Counsel

Its Great Feature is its
Industrial Plan of
Life Insurance

The
Metropolitan
Life Insurance
Company of New York

5 cents per week, and upward, will secure a policy
All ages from 2 to 70 are taken.
Males and females insure at same cost
Only healthful lives are eligible
Claims paid immediately at death
No initiation fee charged
Premiums collected weekly at the homes of policyholders
No uncertain assessments; no increase of premiums

ORDINARY DEPARTMENT

The Company in this department issues all the approved forms of policies, and some novel forms of policies for one thousand dollars and upward, premiums payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The policies are liberal in their provisions, contain no restrictions as to travel and residence, provide for IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of claims upon receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, and the premium rates are extremely low. We invite comparison of rates with the rates of other Companies.



AGENTS WANTED

Agents are wanted by this Company in all the principal cities. Splendid opportunities are offered to active, energetic men. To the right kind of men it offers steady, permanent and paying positions, with opportunity for merited advancement.

THOMAS McGEEVER, Superintendent

Rooms 19-23 Courier-Journal Building

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Bank of America

NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1812

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

JANUARY 2, 1895

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$18,375,302.53
Banking House and Lot	900,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	1,665,763.39
Due from Banks	815,268.82
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,891,999.82
United States Notes	4,591,743.00
United States Gold Coin	2,019,667.50
	\$35,259,745.06

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits (net)	607,724.95
Due to Banks	\$ 5,325,181.16
Certified Checks	1,670,109.54
Individual Deposits	23,156,729.41
	30,152,020.11
	\$35,259,745.06

OFFICERS

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President
FREDERIC P. OLcott, Vice-President
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier
JOHN SAGE, Assistant Cashier

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

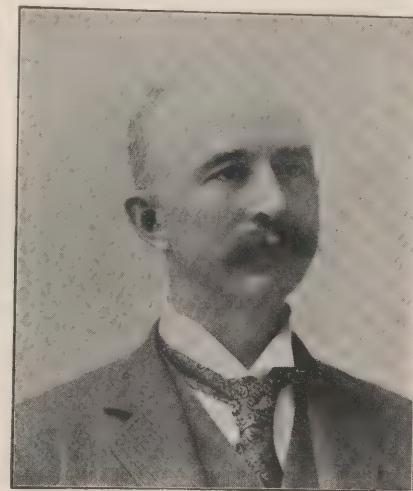
an independent company famous for its perfection in drill. Of this organization he was secretary, General Hawkins, afterward colonel of the "Hawkins Zouaves," being president. General Ellis commanded

his company in the battles in which his regiment was engaged in Louisiana, which included the Red river expedition and the siege of Port Hudson, and was promoted brevet major for gallant conduct in the assaulting column on the citadel at Port Hudson. After the capture of Port Hudson he was detailed on general court martial service at New Orleans, where he served as judge advocate in the trial of important cases. He was subsequently ordered to Washington as a member of the celebrated general court martial and military commission, of which General Abner Doubleday was presi-

dent, and acted in conjunction with General Foster as judge advocate of that court. This court tried very many important cases, some of them of historical interest. He was also sent to Canada on an important and delicate mission by the government. In 1866 General Ellis made his residence in Yonkers, N. Y., and since then has been closely identified with its growth and interest. For a number of years he commanded a company of national guard in that city, now known as the Fourth Separate Company, one of the most efficient and best drilled companies in the state. From this company he was promoted to the rank of colonel and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Major-General James W. Husted, who commanded the Fifth Division National Guard of New York, comprising a uniformed force of about three thousand men. He was for six years corporation counsel of Yonkers and subsequently city judge, and intro-

duced many new ideas and reform methods in the management of the court. He was prominently identified with drafting the first city charter and was counsel for the city during that period. For several years he was president of the board of education of school No. 6, a noted school of that city, and while acting as such strongly urged a consolidation of all the districts under one head, of which new consolidated board he became the first vice-president. The schools of Yonkers acquired, under the new methods adopted, a national reputation, and are frequently visited by educational committees from different parts of the country for the purpose of studying their system.

General Ellis has been identified with the Grand Army since 1868, and is a member of Fremont Post No. 590, Department of New York, and has been active for many years on the Yonkers' Memorial Committee, of which he was one of the organizers. He was one of the original charter members and active workers in organizing the Westchester county association of the Grand Army, which has been an effective power in New York state. He was chief aid on Department Commander Shott's staff in the year 1894, and upon the election of General Lawler as commander-in-chief was appointed judge advocate general. He is now vice-president of the Bunnell & Eno Investment Company, Philadelphia.



MATT H. ELLIS,
Judge Advocate General.

CAPTAIN J. L. BENNETT was born in Vermont in 1846, and comes from old Revolutionary stock. In 1855 his parents removed to Wisconsin. He enlisted from Waukesha in February, 1862, in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry. In 1864 he was promoted to be second-lieutenant

J. L. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Proprietors of

TACONNET MILLS, Winslow, Me., 50 Tons Manilla daily. 50 Tons Wood Pulp daily
COBBOSSEE MILLS, Gardiner, Me., 13 Tons Manilla daily
AROOSTOOK MILLS, Gardiner, Me., 8 Tons Manilla daily
PEQUOSSETTE MILLS, Watertown, Mass., 15 Tons Manilla daily

ESTABLISHED 1862

Incorporated under Charter from
Massachusetts, 1882

Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla Paper
and Paper Bags

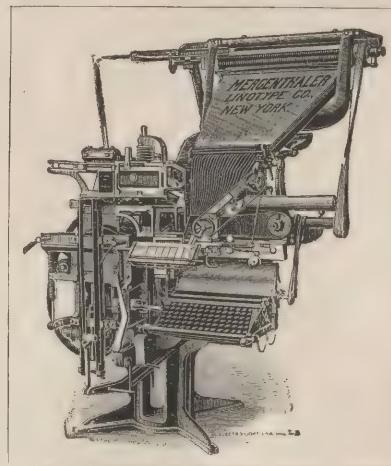
44 Federal Street, BOSTON

SUMNER HOLLINGSWORTH, President
EDWARD B. EATON, Treasurer
CHAS. A. DEAN, Vice-President and General Manager

309 Broadway, NEW YORK

CHEAP TYPE COMPOSITION

3,600 to 9,000 ems per hour



Operated like a Typewriter
Quickly learned by men from cases
No Distribution

The Linotype

ONE OPERATOR ONLY

NO BREAKAGE

NO WORN TYPE

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK

BOOK WORK
JOB WORK
NEWSPAPER

of Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and later received his commission as captain. Admitted to the bar in 1867, he is now a practicing lawyer in Chicago. He joined the Grand Army in 1874, was commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, of Chicago, in 1883, and from 1881 to 1885 was assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Illinois. During 1883 the department organized two hundred and four posts, and recruited nine thousand members. The increase in membership from twenty-four hundred in 1881 to nearly twenty-four thousand in 1885 was largely due to his active work. He has been assistant adjutant-general on the national staff three successive terms.

H. M. NEVIUS, Senior Aid-de-Camp, is a Jerseyman. In June, 1861, he was a student in the law office of Alger & Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich., of which General Russell A. Alger was the senior member. In prompt response to the call for volunteers, he enlisted in that month as private in Company K, First New York Lincoln Cavalry, and was promoted successively through all the non-commissioned offices to regiment quartermaster. In January, 1863, he was further promoted to the second lieutenancy of Company D, of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. In June, 1863, being tendered a major's commission in the Third New York Cavalry, he resigned his position of lieutenant, but through some misunderstanding failed to get the major's commission, and joined the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, in which he was appointed first lieutenant. When Early was threatening Washington,

July 11, 1864, he lost his left arm in the defenses of the city, and was mustered out in May, 1865. Following his discharge from the army he engaged in the insurance business at Freehold, N. J. (his native place), studied law, and was admitted practicing attorney in 1872 and as counselor in 1875, and moved to Redbank in the latter year, where he now enjoys a large practice. In 1881, Comrade Nevius organized Arrowsmith Post No. 61, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R., and was its commander until 1884, when he was elected commander of the Department of New Jersey, to which position he was re-elected in 1885. He has served on the staff of several commanders-in-chief. In 1887 he was elected state senator, his term expiring in 1890, during which year he was president of the state senate. It was during his presidency that the Hudson county election frauds were investigated by a senatorial committee, and as the result of these investigations a considerable addition was made to the population of the state's prison.



H. M. NEVIUS,
Senior Aid-de-Camp.



NATIONAL OFFICERS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THOMAS G. LAWLER, of Rockford, Ill.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A. P. BURCHFIELD, of Pittsburg, Pa.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHARLES H. SHUTE, of New Orleans, La.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

O. W. WEEKS, of Marion, Ohio.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

T. H. HAGERTY, of St. Louis, Mo.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

C. C. JONES, of Rockford, Ill.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

J. W. BURST, of Rockford, Ill.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

C. V. R. POND, of Muskegon, Mich.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MATT H. ELLIS, of Yonkers, N. Y.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

J. L. BENNETT, of Chicago, Ill.

SENIOR AID-DE-CAMP.

H. M. NEVIUS, of Red Bank, N. J.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama	George H. Patrick	Montgomery.
Arizona	J. Guthrie Savage	Flagstaff.
Arkansas	A. D. Thomas	Little Rock.
California and Nevada	E. T. Blackmer	San Diego.
Colorado and Wyoming	A. M. Sawyer	Boulder, Col.
Connecticut	Courtland S. Darrow	New London.
Delaware	Charles Zerbe	Wilmington.
Florida	George H. Packwood	Maitland.
Georgia	Joseph H. Thibadeau	Atlanta.
Idaho	W. A. Dodge	Black Foot.
Illinois	Henry S. Dietrich	Chicago.
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Robert W. Hill	Muskogee.

Iowa	Albert W. Swalm	Oskaloosa.
Kansas	O. H. Coulter	Topeka.
Kentucky	Chas. W. Erdman	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi	N. Ferrand	New Orleans.
Maine	John Q. Adams	Houlton.
Maryland	Hugh A. Maughlin	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	A. M. Stickney	Medford.
Michigan	George H. Hopkins	Detroit.
Minnesota	Albert Scheffer	St. Paul.
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis.
Montana	Robert C. Wallace	Helena.
Nebraska	J. F. Diener	Syracuse.
New Hampshire	Samuel N. Brown	Penacook.
New Jersey	Emanuel Sands	Jersey City.
New Mexico	Smith H. Simpson	Taos.
New York	David S. Brown	New York City.
North Dakota	A. C. Howe	Grand Forks.
Oklahoma	F. J. Gile	Reno.
Ohio	R. H. Cochran	Toledo.
Oregon	J. T. Apperson	Oregon City.
Pennsylvania	Chas. W. Gerrig	Alleghany.
Potomac	Gilbert H. Husted	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island	Charles A. Barbour	Bristol.
South Dakota	Charles H. Sheldon	Pierre.
Tennessee	H. W. Veazey	Harriman.
Texas	James M. Sterre	Dallas.
Utah	C. O. Farnsworth, A. A. G.	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	Brandon.
Virginia and N. Carolina	Augustus Hager	Elizabeth City, Va.
Washington and Alaska	C. H. Holmes	Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia	I. H. Duval	Wellsbury.
Wisconsin	O. W. Carlson	Milwaukee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

HENRY S. DIETRICH, Illinois.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Michigan.

ALBERT SCHEFFER, Minnesota.

SAMUEL N. BROWN, New Hampshire.

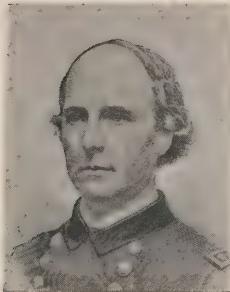
DAVID S. BROWN, New York.

R. H. COCHRAN, Ohio.

CHAS. W. GERRIG, Pennsylvania.



B. F. STEPHENSON (Provisional),
1866.



S. A. HURLBUT, Illinois,
1866-67.



AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island,
1871-72.



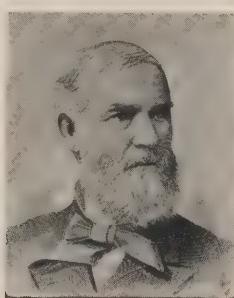
CHARLES DEVENS, Massachusetts,
1873-74.



J. F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania,
1875-76.



J. C. ROBINSON, New York.
1877-78.



WM. EARNSHAW, Ohio,
1879.



LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania,
1880.



GEO. S. MERRILL, Massachusetts,
1881.



PAUL VAN DER VOORT, Nebraska,
1882.

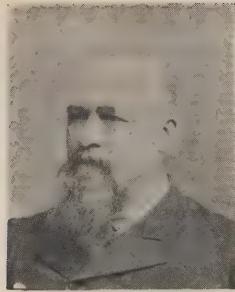


ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania,
1883.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.



JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Ohio,
1884.



S. S. BURDETTE, Dist. of Col.,
1885.



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin,
1886.



JOHN P. REA, Minnesota,
1887.



WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri,
1888.



R. A. ALGER, Michigan,
1889.



W. G. VEAZEY, Vermont,
1890.



JOHN PALMER, New York,
1891.



A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin,
1892.



JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
1893.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joshua T. Owens, Pennsylvania (died November 7, 1887)	1868
Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.	1869-70
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1871-72
Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.	1875-76
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.	1877
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.	1878
John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.	1880

Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.	1882
William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	1883
John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.	1884
Selden Connor, Portland, Me.	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.	1886
Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio	1888

A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1889
Richard F. Tobin, South Boston, Mass. (died November 22, 1890)	1890
George H. Innis, East Boston, Mass. (elected April 7, 1891)	1891
Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.	1891
Richard H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.	1892
Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.	1893

PAST JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph B. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.	1868-69
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio	1871-72
Ed Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.	1874
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.	1875-76
William Earnshaw, Ohio (died July 17, 1885)	1877
Herbert E. Hill, Somerville, Mass.	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.	1879

George Bowers, New Hampshire (died February 14, 1884)	1880
C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, Mich.	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.	1882
W. H. Holmes, San Francisco, Cal. (died March 26, 1889)	1883
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.	1885

Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.	1886
John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.	1887
Joseph Hadfield, New York city, N. Y.	1888
J. F. Lovett, Trenton, N. J.	1889
George B. Creamer, Baltimore, Md.	1890
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.	1891
Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.	1892
John C. Bigger, Dallas, Tex.	1893

ENCAMPMENTS OF THE G. A. R.

1st. Indianapolis, Ind.	November 20, 1866.	16th. Baltimore, Md.	June 21, 1882.
2d. Philadelphia, Pa.	January 15, 1868.	17th. Denver, Col.	July 25, 1883.
3d. Cincinnati, Ohio	May 12, 1869.	18th. Minneapolis, Minn.	July 23, 1884.
4th. Washington, D. C.	May 11, 1870.	19th. Portland, Me.	June 24, 1885.
5th. Boston, Mass.	May 10, 1871.	20th. San Francisco, Cal.	August 4, 1886.
6th. Cleveland, Ohio	May 8, 1872.	21st. St. Louis, Mo.	September 28, 1887.
7th. New Haven, Conn.	May 14, 1873.	22d. Columbus, Ohio	September 12, 1888.
8th. Harrisburg, Pa.	May 13, 1874.	23d. Milwaukee, Wis.	August 28, 1889.
9th. Chicago, Ill.	May 12, 1875.	24th. Boston, Mass.	August 13, 1890.
10th. Philadelphia, Pa.	June 30, 1876.	25th. Detroit, Mich.	August 7, 1891.
11th. Providence, R. I.	June 26, 1877.	26th. Washington, D. C.	September 20, 1892.
12th. Springfield, Mass.	June 4, 1878.	27th. Indianapolis, Ind.	September 5, 1893.
13th. Albany, N. Y.	June 17, 1879.	28th. Pittsburg, Pa.	September 10, 1894.
14th. Dayton, Ohio	June 8, 1880.	29th. Louisville, Ky.	September 11, 1895.
15th. Indianapolis, Ind.	June 15, 1881.		



LIEUT.-COL. T. ELLWOOD ZELL.

CAPT. PETER D. KEYSER.

LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL B. WYLIE MITCHELL.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY RICHARD C. COLLUM, CAPTAIN UNITED STATES MARINES.



THE Military Order of the Loyal Legion was conceived and organized on that saddest of all days in the history of our country, when the telegraph flashed the intelligence throughout the land that, on the night before, the beloved President, who stood at the helm when our country was struggling in the throes of the mightiest conflict in the history of the world, had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. To properly commemorate the glorious memory of that illustrious martyr, in honor of the great cause for which we had fought and in recognition of the struggles,

sacrifices and tender friendships among the officers of the army and navy, it was determined to form this order.

On the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, with this object in view, three officers, viz., Captain Peter Dirck Keyser, U. S. V.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Wylye Mitchell, M. D., U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Elwood Zell, U. S. V., met in the office of the latter, in Philadelphia. It was there resolved that a meeting of all officers and ex-officers in the city should be called to take action in regard to the funeral of the late President. To make arrangements for the funeral daily meetings were held. At one of these preliminary meetings Lieutenant-Colonel T. Elwood Zell presiding, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Wylye

Mitchell, secretary, on the motion of Captain Peter D. Keyser, it was unanimously resolved that a society should be organized somewhat upon the character of the order of the Cincinnati. A committee was therefore appointed, composed of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Captain P. D. Keyser, Colonel J. T. Giebner, Major Joseph W. Wistar, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, Captain F. B. Gilbert and Captain E. M. Woodward, to prepare the necessary constitution and by-laws for such a society, and suggest an appropriate title. To these battle-scarred veterans was accorded the place of honor in the funeral cortege of the dead President. On the night after the funeral a permanent organization was effected by the election of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Elwood Zell as president, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell as secretary and Captain Peter Dirck Keyser as treasurer, and the constitution and by-laws adopted. The following is the preamble to the original constitution:

"We, officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, whose names are annexed, do acknowledge, as binding upon the conscience and required by all the precepts of our holy religion, as a part of our allegiance to God, unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States of North America; and, in remembrance of the dangers and glories of this sacred duty, do hereby solemnly associate and continue together in the establishment of a permanent and perpetual organization."

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Elwood Zell was elected acting commander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell acting recorder and Captain P. D. Keyser acting treasurer. At the stated meeting held November 1, 1865, Major-General George Cadwalader and many others were elected members, and on the 4th of the same month, at an adjourned meeting of the commandery, the regular officers were elected as follows: Commander, Major-General George Cadwalader, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Captain James Alden, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Elwood Zell, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. V.; Correspondent, Captain Thomas Mitchell, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio V. Sickel, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Captain Peter Dirck Keyser, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Captain Francis Dillon Egan, D. D.,

U. S. V.; Council, Brigadier-General William D. Whipple, U. S. A., Lieutenant William Whitehead, U. S. N., Major Joseph W. Wistar, U. S. V., Major John M. Kollock, M. D., U. S. V., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Fry, U. S. V.

The order met with varying success, adding largely to its members at first, but languishing for some time thereafter. This was owing to the new order of things. Discharged soldiers and sailors returning to their homes found new conditions existing. Declining to accept these, and led by a spirit of adventure and self-reliance, the result of their military training, they were led, in many instances, to seek homes in distant places, many of them in the far West. Some time elapsed until they were settled in their new homes. This accomplished, these soldiers and sailors began to wish for the society and companionship of their loved comrades. From the beginning the order has been very particular as to the eligibility for membership. Even the records of the three original members were examined by a committee appointed by the commander. The number of commanderies on August 21, 1879, was seven, as follows: Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, California, Wisconsin and Illinois, with a total membership of five hundred and two. It was at this time that the order received a new impetus by the election of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson to the vacancy of the recorder of the Commandery of Pennsylvania, caused by the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell. On the 21st of October, 1885, the commandery-in-chief was instituted, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson was elected recorder-in-chief.

Owing to his untiring energy, zeal, business methods and matchless adaptability for the position, Colonel Nicholson, the Recorder-in-Chief, presents to day the following membership: First-class, 7,930; second-class, 683; third-class, 63; total, 8,676, divided among the following state commanderies: Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Indiana, Washington and Vermont.

The order has been commanded by the following men, celebrated in the field and forum:

AN AXIOM

A Company insuring preferred risks only has few losses. Few losses mean low premiums

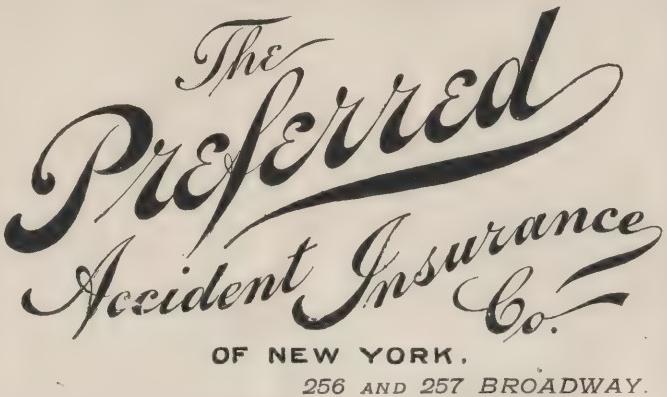
PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY

PRESIDENT

STATEMENT DEC. 31, 1894

Assets	\$408,647
Reserve	150,000
All other Liabilities	54,968
Surplus to Policyholders	203,101
Losses Paid, Over \$1,000,000	
Deposit with N. Y. Ins. Dept.	\$100,000

Maximum Indemnities at Minimum Cost



Active Agents Wanted

A PARABOLE

The PREFERRED sells the \$10,000 Combination Policy for \$20 a year; all other companies charge \$25 per year for same policy

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD

SECRETARY

Amount of the PREFERRED'S Business in the Southern States

Alabama	\$3,241,000
Georgia	5,027,000
Kentucky	6,840,000
Louisiana	5,206,000
Tennessee	5,577,000
Texas	5,072,000

THE BEEBE & HOLBROOK CO.

Manufacturers of _____

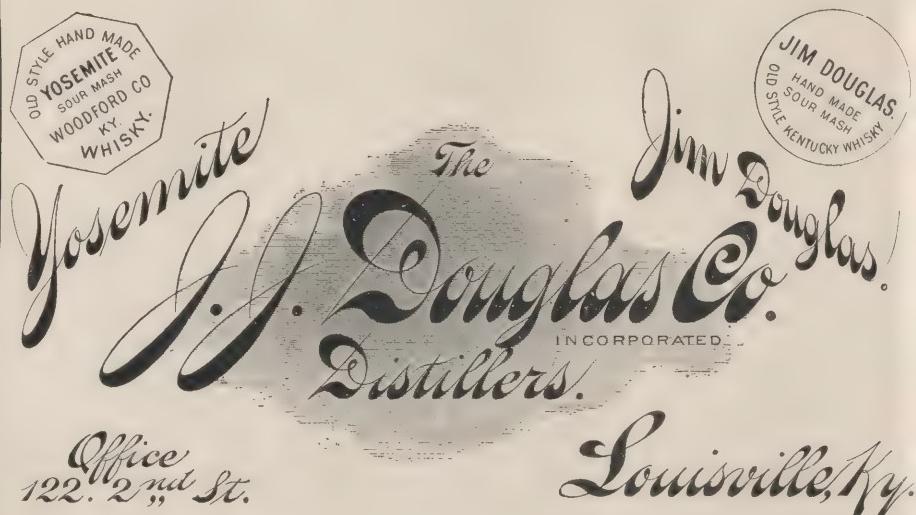
High Grade Loft Dried

LEDGER, BOND AND LINEN

Writing Papers

WHEN you are dissatisfied with the papers you are using, or contemplate putting in a new line, write for samples

HOLYOKE, MASS.



First, Major-General George Cadwalader.

Second, Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Third, General Philip Sheridan.

Fourth, Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes.

Fifth, Brigadier-General Lucius Fairchild, the present commander.
The following is the roster of the commander-in-chief:

Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Nelson Cole, Missouri.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., New York.

Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson, Pennsylvania.

Register-in-Chief, Brevet Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, District of Columbia.

Treasurer-in-Chief, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Ohio.

Chancellor-in-Chief, Captain Peter Dirck Keyser, Pennsylvania.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, Pennsylvania.

Council-in-Chief:

Brevet Brigadier-General Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A., Michigan.

Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King, New York.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Marshall Brown, Maine.

Colonel Arnold A. Rand, Massachusetts.

Brevet Major W. P. Huxford, U. S. A., District of Columbia.

The principles and objects of the order are embodied in Articles II and III, following:

ARTICLE II.—This order acknowledges as its fundamental principles—

First, A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the flag vindicated, and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

Second, True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the national constitution and laws, manifested by disowning whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

ARTICLE III.—The objects of this order shall be—

To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as companions of this order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence.

The order to-day represents the highest intelligence and best citizenship in this country—soldiers and sailors, men distinguished in all the learned professions, in all branches of commerce. To our sister order, the Grand Army of the Republic, that society which comprehends all of whatever rank who have honorably served, the Loyal Legion extends hearty sympathy and cordial greetings. The order of the Loyal Legion firmly, and with emphasis, announces that it is founded upon belief in God, and, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," its members await the last trumpet call, with the sublime reflection that when that time comes they will have left to their sons a regenerated country, whose proudest boast will be "Civis Americanus Sum."

THE Western reserve of Ohio may claim credit as the birthplace of General Lucius Fairchild. Born at Franklin Mills December 27, 1831, he early moved to, and lived in, Cleveland until 1846, when he transferred his home to Madison, Wis. Becoming infected with the mining spirit of 1849, he crossed the plains to California, with an ox team, and experienced all of the vicissitudes of mining life in that state until 1855. Returning to Madison, he became clerk of the circuit court of that county in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. After the fall of Sumter he enlisted as a private in the Governor's Guard, an independent company of Madison, of which he was elected captain, and which became Company K of the First Wisconsin Volunteers. His regiment served three months in Eastern Virginia, and, in August, 1861, he was appointed, by the President, captain of the Sixteenth Regulars, and received about the same time a commission as

major in the Second Wisconsin Infantry. Accepting both appointments, he was the first officer in the regular army to receive leave of absence to serve with a volunteer regiment. Shortly afterward he was made lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, having declined the colonelcy of another tendered him by Governor Randall. Because of the ill health of the colonel of the regiment, he was practically its commander, and under his efforts it improved rapidly in discipline and efficiency. As a part of the First Division of the First Army Corps, it took part in nearly all the great battles of the Eastern army, except those on the peninsula. When the Army of the Potomac advanced to the unfortunate field of Chancellorsville, this regiment crossed the Rappahannock at Fitzhugh's Crossing in pontoon boats, under a galling fire, and carried the heights, thus rendering it possible to lay the pontoon bridges. Immediately preceding Chancellorsville, Colonel Fairchild was appointed to serve on General Wadsworth's staff. At Gettysburg, as the Iron Brigade early on the first day engaged in the desperate conflict on Seminary Ridge, the Second Wisconsin in the advance lost, in less than half an hour, one hundred and sixteen of its three hundred men, and here Colonel Fairchild fell, with his left arm so shattered that amputation became necessary. Before his recovery he was nominated for secretary of state for Wisconsin, and was, about the same time, appointed brigadier-general, which position he resigned, together with his rank in the regular army. After serving as secretary of state for two years he was nominated, in 1865, for governor and elected, and was re-nominated and elected in 1867 and 1869. In 1872 he was appointed United States consul at Liverpool, and held that office until 1878, when he was promoted to the consul-generalship of France. After serving two years in this position he was appointed Minister to Spain, from which position he resigned after two years' service. His record in the Grand Army of the Republic is as follows: Elected senior vice-commander-in-chief in 1869 and again in 1870; chosen commander of the Department of Wisconsin in 1886; elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in San Francisco the same year; commander of the Washburne Post No. 11 in 1889, and officer of the guard of the same post in 1890. He was elected Wisconsin commander of the Loyal Legion in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and made commander-in-chief of the order in 1884, and is now holding that office.



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Commander of the Loyal Legion.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.



WHILE some of the organizations which now form a part of the National Association of Naval Veterans were formed as early as 1865 and 1867, the National Association was not brought into being until January, 1887, when it was formally organized in the city of New York. Its principles are belief in Almighty God, true allegiance to the United States and fidelity to the Constitution and laws, the development of the navy and to discourage whatever may weaken loyalty or incite insurrection, treason or rebellion.

The objects of the organization are to cherish the memory and associations of the War of the Rebellion; to perpetuate the glorious name and deeds of our navy; to strengthen the ties of fraternity and sympathy; to advance its best interests and to extend all possible relief to the widows and children of members; to further the cultivation of naval science; to enforce unqualified allegiance to general government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain national honor, union and independence.

Any officer or enlisted man who has served in the United States

navy, marine corps or revenue marine service during any portion of the time from April 12, 1861, to August 25, 1865, who has not borne arms against the United States, or been convicted of any infamous crime, still in the service, or who has been honorably discharged, or resigned therefrom by an honorable acceptance of resignation, is eligible to membership in this association.

At this time the organization comprises forty local associations with some six thousand members. It has accomplished much in remedying evils and obtaining necessary legislation for the naval branch of the service, and has been accorded a very flattering recognition by the general government and veteran associations with whom it is in hearty accord.



FRANCIS B. ALLEN,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

WAR RECORD REAR ADMIRAL COMMANDING AND STAFF.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN was born in Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1841, of north of Ireland ancestry. He entered the navy as assistant engineer with rank of ensign, March 1, 1862, and was ordered to the gunboat Port Royal. This vessel joined the fleet in Hampton Roads in the spring of 1862, and took a prominent part in naval operations on the James, Appomattox and Chickahominy rivers, aiding and defending various movements of the armies of the James and Potomac, and helped drive back the Confederate advance when the Union army fell back to Ber-

muda Hundred after McClellan's defeat before Richmond, in June, 1862. It was one of the first vessels of a fleet to go up the James river, silencing the Confederate batteries along the shore as they advanced, and driving the Southern gunboats, Jamestown and Yorktown, before them until they were scuttled by their commanders in the James river channel abreast of Drury's Bluff, eight miles from Richmond, thus blocking the channel and preventing the further advance of vessels toward that city. In 1863 the Port Royal blockaded Apalachicola,

**GENERALLY
ACKNOWLEDGED
RELIABILITY**

of

PARKER'S TREASURY AND
COMMERCIAL

Blotting Papers

Keeps them at the head of the procession. Made of pure cotton fiber. Very thick for weight. Excellent absorbents, and all 500 sheets to the ream

Made by

Joseph Parker & Son Co.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

And for sale by all paper dealers and stationers

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 SOUTH WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Wine Importers

Sole Agents in the United States for

GARCIA PEREZ & HIJOS, Jerez, Sherries
RICHARD HOOPER & SONS, Oporto, Ports
ALEX^{RE} MATIGNON & CO., Cognac, Brandies
PAGES & CO., Tarragona, Ports
BLANCHY FRERES & CO., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes
WISE'S, Cork, Irish Whisky
CORK DISTILLERIES CO., Ltd., Cork, Irish Whiskies
JAMES WATSON & CO., Dundee, Glenlivet Scotch Whiskies
RATHBONE & CO., London, Jamaica Rum
BOLL & DUNLOP, Rotterdam, Holland Gins
JOSEPH & JOHN VICKERS & CO., Ltd., London, Old Tom Gin

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the **ORIGINAL PRUNE JUICE**



LORILLARD'S

Climax

PLUG TOBACCO

Is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the choicest leaf grown; possessing a flavor and substance unequaled by any other chewing tobacco. It represents the result of 135 years' experience in blending and preparing tobacco to suit a universal taste; and has been declared by competent and disinterested **World's Fair Judges** to possess

"The Highest Order of Excellence"

Can there be any better evidence than this, that

"Climax is the Finest of all"

'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew. Try it

If you would enjoy a mild, mellow smoke, USE

LORILLARD'S

Rose Leaf

CUT PLUG

A delicately blended combination from selections of the finest leaf from the Golden Belt of Virginia and North Carolina. "Rose Leaf" is not excelled and seldom equaled by the very highest price fancy smokings.

5 Cts. buys a 2 oz. package
For Sale Everywhere. Try it

Fla., and later took a prominent part in the military operations in the Mississippi river and sound, and blockade off Mobile. In the battle of Mobile bay she was lashed alongside the Richmond, the second vessel to pass Fort Morgan, closely following the flag ship Hartford. After passing the fort the Metacomet and Port Royal pursued and captured one and destroyed another of the enemy's fleet that were fleeing to Mobile.

After this battle Mr. Allen was promoted to the rank of master, now junior lieutenant, and after a month's leave spent a year on the ironclad ram Dictator, the largest ironclad of the Monitor type built during the war. On this vessel the temperature in the fire-room ranged from 110 to 130 degrees, and the engine-room temperature was correspondingly high.

Detached from the Dictator in 1865 he served two years on a detail of engineer officers who were making experiments on the expansion of steam under the direction of the engineer-in-chief and a board of experts.

When these experiments were completed, in 1867, Lieutenant Allen joined the DeSoto, of the West India squadron, and during the following winter tendered his resignation and entered civil life.

Mr. Allen has been for a number of years vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and resides in Hartford. He is prominent in the veteran movement, both Naval and Grand Army; was elected rear admiral commanding National Association of Naval Veterans at the Pittsburg encampment in 1894; is Past Commander of the Naval Veteran Association of Connecticut; aid-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Lawler, Grand Army of the Republic; vice-president of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.



COMMODORE WILL E. ATKINS.

COMMODORE WILL E. ATKINS was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 31, 1844, removed to Cincinnati in 1847, entered the United States navy as acting master mate, and was assigned to the United States ship Milwaukee. Subsequently he was ordered to report to the commanding officers of the Lafayette, then off Bayou Sara, Miss. In February, 1865, he was ordered home by direction of the board of medical survey, and his resignation, on account of physical disability, subsequently accepted. His services in the G. A. R. began with the organization of Post No. 268, Hamilton county, Ohio, November, 1884, and election as first commander. He was re-elected for 1885 and 1886, but refused to be installed for the third term. Was appointed in 1891 aid on the staff of the department commander of Ohio, and again appointed to the same position in 1894.

Upon organization of the Cincinnati Association of Naval Veterans, in 1890, he was chosen secretary and served two years, was then elected captain commandant and served two years, and is now serving as paymaster for the association for 1895. At Detroit in 1891, while serving as aid upon the staff of Rear Admiral W. T. Wells, he was elected commander in the national association. In 1893 he was appointed chief of staff to Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn, and reappointed in 1894. In 1894 he was elected commodore of the national association. He has been devoted to the interests of his shipmates and comrades and is ever ready to assist in promoting the prosperity of these veteran organizations.



CAPTAIN GEORGE C. IRELAND.

GEORGE C. IRELAND, captain National Association of Naval Veterans, was born in Baltimore, Md., June, 1842. He was appointed third assistant engineer in the regular navy September 16, 1862, and promoted to second assistant engineer October 27, 1863. He served on

board the United States steamers Pocahontas and Itasca in the West Gulf squadron, on blockade duty, being the senior engineer of each of these vessels, and participated in the battle of Mobile bay, when Admiral Farragut commanded the fleet. After the war closed he resigned, November 10, 1865. He is an active worker in the Naval Veteran Association of Maryland and the G. A. R., being a past post commander of Dushane Post No. 3, Department of Maryland, the largest post in that state.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. SHAW, of Herrick Blue Association, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 22, 1842. He served on board the gunboat Brilliant, under Commodore Porter, enlisting as a seaman. After serving in that capacity for a short time he was appointed officer steward, and held that office until the end of the war. He was in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Johnsonville, Vicksburg, Nashville and many others of smaller note.

SHIPMATE WILLIAM SIMMONS, Senior Aid and Chief of Staff, served in the navy during the entire war. His first duty was in the defense of Washington in 1861, followed in December of the same year by services on board the sloop Brooklyn of the West Gulf squadron. On this vessel he participated in the defense of Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and subsequently in blockade duty off Mobile, and at Pas l'Outre. When the capture of New Orleans was determined upon the Brooklyn was one of the fleet which ascended the Mississippi in March, 1862, and its services at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette Battery, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg are matters of history. April 4, 1862, the Brooklyn was struck by the ram Manassas and a large hole made in her side. On preparing to strike a second time the ram was given a broadside of solid shot and went to the bottom in twenty minutes. In the capture of New Orleans the Brooklyn lost more men than any vessel in Farragut's fleet, and was struck by more than one hundred and fifty shot and shell. Subsequently Comrade Simmons served with his vessel at Mobile bay and on the Texas coast. He was wounded in the head at Fort Jackson and was one of the squad that

lowered the Confederate colors on the city hall at New Orleans. In the summer of 1863 the Brooklyn was put out of commission and Comrade Simmons volunteered for shore duties, serving along the Susquehanna river from Perryville to Wrightsville, Pa. After Lee's retreat he was ordered to the steamship Cuyler in special service in the North Atlantic squadron, and which later joined in the Fort Fisher expedition, taking part in the bombardment of December 24-25, 1864. After Butler's retreat the crew of the Cuyler formed part of an assaulting column, and were present at the fall of Fort Fisher. Subsequently, as flag ship of the West Gulf squadron, the Cuyler participated in the capture of Galveston, and on August 10, 1865, was sold, and Comrade Simmons honorably discharged. Immediately following the war he assisted in organizing the first association of veterans—a body long antedating the Grand Army of the Republic—and of this organization he was secretary for twenty years. In 1873 he became a member of Post 5, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., in which he held various positions. In 1883 he was transferred to Naval Post No. 400, the first post of the order composed exclusively of naval veterans. He served one term as its commander, and in 1883 was elected department commander, to which position he declined a re-election. It was at his suggestion that the National Association of Naval Veterans was formed, and in 1889 he was made its commander. In the



same year he was appointed aid on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Warner, G. A. R. Comrade Simmons served four years in the Pennsylvania state militia, Sixth Regiment, and was under fire in the labor riots in Pittsburg in 1877.

J. W. KEENE, Historian National Association Naval Veterans, served

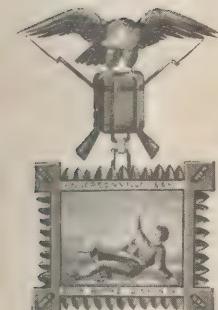
in the United States navy, during the years 1864 and 1865, on the United States ironclad Benton, flagship of Middle Division Mississippi squadron. He is past lieutenant and past assistant secretary National Association Naval Veterans; past commander David D. Porter Association Naval Veterans, Columbus, Ohio; member of J. C. McCoy Post No. 1, G. A. R., Department of Ohio.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN, Rear Admiral Commanding	Hartford, Conn.
WILL E. ATKINS, Commodore	Cincinnati, Ohio.
GEORGE C. IRELAN, Captain	Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. SHAW, Commander	Zanesville, Ohio.
JOHN J. GILMAN, Lieutenant-Commander	Everett, Mass.
E. D. BLISS, Senior Lieutenant	Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN O. SHAW, Junior Lieutenant	Bath, Me.
LORENZO TRAVER, M. D., Fleet Surgeon	Providence, R. I.

ERDIX F. DUSTIN, Fleet Paymaster	Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM L. ORR, Fleet Engineer	Chicago, Ill.
REV. J. L. DEMOTT, Fleet Chaplain	Warren, Me.
CHARLES J. COWLEY, Judge Advocate	Lowell, Mass.
GEORGE W. BOSTWICK, National Secretary	Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT ANDERSON, National Boatswain	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. KEENE, National Historian	Columbus, Ohio.
WM. SIMMONS, Senior Aid and Chief of Staff	Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.



THE National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War has been in existence for twenty-one years. It is composed of those who were confined in southern prisons at any time during the war. In its ranks are found many prominent men who participated in the war.

"The objects of the association are to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy, formed by companionship in arms during the war, among the survivors of military prisons; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who died in southern prisons, and to assist such fellow-prisoners as need help and protection and to extend useful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen."

The organization has local associations in nearly every state, and in some states local county associations. In addition to the local asso-

ciations reporting to the national association there are a number of individual members in various sections where there are not sufficient ex-prisoners to organize a local association. The association has in its ranks nearly all surviving Union ex-prisoners. The reunions of the organization take place annually at the National G. A. R. Encampment.

The list of presidents of the national association is as follows: Warren Lee Goss, Norwich, Conn.; Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton, Pa.; Robert H. Kellogg, South Manchester, Conn.; B. F. Blakeslee, Hartford, Conn.; C. C. Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Shanklin, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Longnecker, Philadelphia, Pa.; John McElroy, editor of the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C.; General W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.; Captain McKee, Indiana; E. H. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind.; Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J., present secretary and treasurer; M. F. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Charles G. Davis, Boston, Mass., who is now serving his second term as president.



R. & G. CORSETS

Roth & Goldschmidt

MANUFACTURERS

361 and 363 Broadway

NEW YORK

Napoleon BICYCLES

The Jenkins Cycle Co.

C. E. JENKINS,
Treas. and Manager

18 and 20 Custom House Place
CHICAGO

The Mead Paper Co.

Manufacturers—

WHITE AND TINTED SIZED AND SUPER-
CALENDERED AND MACHINE-FINISHED

Dayton, Ohio

BOOK



Welcome
G. A. R.

Call at our office and we will gladly
give you a sample of this Celebrated
Whisky

Wright & Taylor

MARION E. TAYLOR, Sole Proprietor

DISTILLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine Kentucky Whiskies

DRINK ONLY THE PUREST
WHISKY

Pride of Louisville, Elliott Reserve

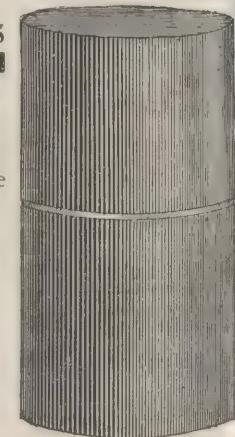
Fine Old Kentucky Taylor
Old Logan and Cone Spring

SOLD IN BOND OR TAX PAID

519

WEST MAIN ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.



If you want purity and richness of flavor, try our "Pride of Louisville," ten years old, and "Old Kentucky Taylor," eight years old. Our own distillation and guaranteed pure. Bottled and shipped direct from our warehouses by us. None genuine without our signature on both labels. For consumption, indigestion and all ailments requiring stimulants, these whiskies have no superior. Sold by all first-class druggists and liquor dealers



GEO. W. GRANT, Vice-President.

REV. JOHN S. FERGUSON, Chaplain.

CHAS. G. DAVIS, President.

STEPHEN M. LONG, Secretary-Treasurer.
O. R. McNARY, Historian.

Use —

The
Black
Spool



FOR MACHINE OR HAND USE

CLARK'S MILE-END

SPOOL COTTON
CROCHET COTTON
DARNING COTTON

Unequalled for Strength, Smoothness and Elasticity

PETER G. THOMSON, PRESIDENT

J. J. METCALFE, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

The Champion Coated Paper Co.

HAMILTON, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Coated Papers and Card Board

- ENAMELED BOOK
- LITHOGRAPH AND LABEL
- CARD BOARD AND BOX BOARD, GLAZED

PAPER

Robert Mayer & Co.

LOUIS V. HENGSTLER
JOSEPH A. KAPP

MANUFACTURERS OF

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING



Importers of
Lithographic Stones
and Materials
of Every Description

I N K S

and VARNISHES

50 BARCLAY STREET

NEW YORK

OFFICERS 1894-95.

PRESIDENT.

CHAS. G. DAVIS, Boston, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEORGE W. GRANT, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. JOHN S. FERGUSON, Keokuk, Iowa.

HISTORIAN.

O. R. MCNARY, Leavenworth, Kan.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

S. M. LONG, East Orange, N. J.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. G. MCKNIGHT, Gardner, Mass.	EZRA H. RIPPLE, Scranton, Pa.
ALEX SHALER, New York city.	S. M. LONG, East Orange, N. J.
CHAS. F. SHERIFF, Pittsburg, Pa.	C. G. DAVIS, Boston, Mass., ex-officio.
L. R. FORTESQUE, Philadelphia, Pa.	G. W. GRANT, Minneapolis, Minn.

AIDS TO PRESIDENT.

W. B. GALLUCIA, Senior Aid, Dedham, Mass.

THEO L. KELLY, Boston, Mass.	L. R. ALVORD, Springfield, Mass.
J. A. PELOUBET, Bloomfield, N. J.	CHAS. E. HYATT, New York city.
SAM'L MCKEE, Louisville, Ky.	LOUIS BENECKE, Brunswick, Mo.
R. BARTLEY, Elizabeth, Ind.	H. ENTRIKENT, Wilmington, Del.

CHARLES G. DAVIS, who was re-elected president of the prisoners of war association at the last meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., was a member of the National Lancers of Boston in 1861, and enlisted in Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry, September 4th; was mustered in September 16th; made first sergeant September 17, 1861; second lieutenant February, 1862; first lieutenant January, 1863; captain January, 1864; major September, 1864, and mustered out January, 1865.

At Kelleys Ford, Va., March 17, 1863, he was wounded and his horse shot. Wounded again in the right arm and, his horse being killed and falling on him, pinioning him to the ground, he was captured at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863. He was a prisoner of war seventeen months and nineteen days, being confined in Libby, Danville, Macon, Charleston and Columbia prisons. He was in Charleston while that

place was under fire. Escaping from Columbia, S. C., November 4, 1864, he reached Knoxville, Tenn., after thirty-one nights' traveling. He was in the hospital on Lookout Mountain for eleven days, and reached Washington January 3, 1865.

He is secretary of the "Boys of 1861-65" of the Massachusetts legislature; president of the Massachusetts Association of ex-Prisoners of War for the past four years; first vice-president of the Cavalry Society of the United States; member of the State Commandery of the Loyal Legion; member of Post 15, and commander of this post in 1871; adjutant, 1875; first lieutenant, in 1882, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and president of the First Massachusetts Cavalry for eight years. He is past commander of the Roxbury City Guard, M. V. M.; past commander of the Old Guard of Massachusetts; member of the Boston city council in 1873-74; inspector of provisions for Boston in 1883-84; justice of the peace in Massachusetts; Mason of the thirty-second degree; Knight Templar; Royal Arcanum; Knight of Honor, and Master Workman. He was president of the Highland Club of West Roxbury in 1888-89, assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, and at present assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Massachusetts legislature.

GEORGE W. GRANT, vice-president of the association, is quartermaster of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, near Minneapolis. He was born at Reading, Pa., March 16, 1842, and enlisted under the first call for volunteers in the Reading Rifles, which became Company G, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment served in the Patterson campaign in Virginia. After the three-months' service Mr. Grant re-enlisted in Company B, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was made first sergeant, and on November 1, 1862, he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and on April 10, 1863, as first lieutenant. He participated in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg his regiment was in the Second brigade, first army corps, which, under Reynolds and Doubleday, made the heroic stand on July 1st, affording the Army of the Potomac time to occupy the

heights, thus assuring victory on that historic field. But this was achieved at a fearful cost, the loss of the corps being 60 per cent in killed, wounded and prisoners. At about 4 P. M., both flanks being turned, Lieutenant Grant, with the other officers of the company, together with many enlisted men, was surrounded and all were made prisoners.

He was confined in Libby, at Danville and at Macon; under fire at Charleston; at Sorghum and Asylum camps, Columbia, and at Camp Parole, Charlotte. He was one of the unfortunates in the attempt to escape through the tunnel at Libby, he, like many others, being crowded away from the exit. He effected an escape from the train en route to Macon, but was soon retaken, and later got away from Camp Sorghum, but after an outing of five days he was treed and retaken. His prison experience covers twenty months, from July 1, 1863.

Lieutenant Grant has been an active member of the G. A. R. from its inception, joining McLean Post No. 16, Department of Pennsylvania, December 16, 1866, as a charter member, and some years later assisted in the formation of Keim Post No. 76, same department. He was appointed to the staff of Governor John F. Hartranft, serving during the labor riots of 1877. In 1883 he removed to Minnesota, joining George N. Morgan Post No. 4, at Minneapolis. In 1888 he was made assistant adjutant general of the department.

The organization of the Minnesota Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War was largely due to his efforts. He has been useful in the national body also, serving as state vice-president for several years upon the pension and executive boards and for the past few years as the vice-president of the national association. He has filled important and responsible positions in Minneapolis, and two and a half years ago was selected to his present place.

J. S. FERGUSON was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1830, and when eighteen years old removed to Iowa. He was licensed as a local preacher in the M. E. church, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing until the year 1861, when he made application to the governor for a commission as a recruiting officer and proved a successful one. He enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, as a private,

August, 1862, and was in all the battles from Keokuk, Iowa, to New Orleans—twenty-three in all. He was under fire at Pleasant Hill, April 7, 1864; and at Sabine Crossroads, La., the day following, lost his right arm at the elbow and received six shrapnel shell wounds in his left hand and arm, two in his face and one in his neck, the shell remaining, and one wound in his right leg. He was taken prisoner on the field where he had lain all night, on the 9th, loaded into an ambulance and taken to Mansfield, La., prison, where he remained one hundred and eighteen days. Because of good behavior he was paroled and went to New Orleans; remained there a few days, and was transferred to Benton barracks; thence to Keokuk, Iowa, in the fall of 1864, where he remained until he was discharged in 1865. He was promoted from the ranks up to brevet-major. At the close of the war he canvassed the southeastern part of Iowa for contributions for a soldiers' orphans' home, which was finally established at Davenport.

In the fall of 1865 he re-entered the itinerary, and in 1883 received an appointment as superintendent of the national cemetery at Jefferson City, Mo. While at this station he organized a G. A. R. post in the city and many others in the surrounding country. During his stay at this station he was department chaplain three years. In September, 1887, he organized the Missouri Prisoners of War Association at St. Louis, at which time he was elected its president, and has held the position continuously since. In the fall of 1888 the quartermaster-general changed him from Jefferson City to Keokuk, Iowa, where he now holds the position of superintendent. He has been chaplain of the National Union ex-Prisoners of War for four years.

CAPTAIN MCNARY was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and educated in the common schools and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. From 1850 to 1861 he was engaged in business, and on April 20, 1861, enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, at the first call for volunteers. He served as first sergeant and was on duty in the depot quartermaster's office at Pittsburg for awhile, but resigned and went to the front as quartermaster of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving with his regiment and on the staffs of Generals Wessels

and Hunt in the Army of the Potomac and in North Carolina, until taken prisoner at the fall of Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, at which time he received a shell wound in the left leg. He was confined in Andersonville, Macon, Salisbury, Savannah, Charleston and other prisons and escaped three times, each time being recaptured. During the latter end of his imprisonment he was in the hospital at Charleston, S. C., from which place he was exchanged after over nine months of prison life. At the time of exchange his weight was less than seventy pounds. After the war he engaged in the insurance business at Leavenworth, Kan., until 1890 when, because of bad health, he relinquished business and made his home with his son, Dr. O. C. McNary, Assistant Surgeon National Military Home, Leavenworth, and devoted his time to writing a book on prison life. He was one of the early and most enthusiastic members of the G. A. R., historian of the National Association Union ex-Prisoners of War for several years and chancellor of the Kansas Commandery Loyal Legion. He died April 5, 1895, at the home of his son, from disease of the spine, the result of his service and suffering.

STEPHEN M. LONG, secretary and treasurer, also served as president of the association, having been elected at Detroit in 1891. He

was born in New York city March 25, 1844, and enlisted on August 28, 1861, when seventeen years old, under the first call for three-year volunteers, in Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves.

Comrade Long was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Savage Station on June 29, 1862, at the time of McClellan's retreat from before Richmond, and being in the field hospital was taken prisoner. When able to go about he was sent to Libby Prison. After a few weeks he was transferred to Belle Island, where he remained several months, until exchanged. After his return to civil life he engaged in the real estate and insurance business at East Orange, N. J., which he still conducts, and is also the township clerk. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1886. Comrade Long was the publisher of the East Orange *Gazette* for nine years, when on account of ill health he was compelled to dispose of his interest. He is one of the charter members of the New Jersey Association of Union ex-Prisoners

of War, and has held the position of treasurer since 1887, and has been its delegate to the national association every year. He is a member of Uzall Dodd Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Orange, N. J., and has filled the various positions of honor in the post.



NORTON INFIRMARY. SITE OF THE OLD TAYLOR BARRACKS.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

HIGHEST AWARD

GOLD MEDAL

World's Fair, 1893. Midwinter Fair, 1894.

HOFFMAN, AHLERS & Co.

DISTILLERY AND BREWERY

Coppersmiths

625 to 629 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

85 and 87 East Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

THEODORE HARRIS, President
J. E. SUTCLIFFE, Vice-President

JOHN H. LEATHERS, Cashier
W. S. JONES, Assistant Cashier

Louisville Banking Co.

CAPITAL, \$500,000
SURPLUS, \$400,000

Accounts of Firms, Corporations and Individuals Solicited
Correspondence of Country Banks Carefully Attended to

Corner Fifth and Market Streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chew “Thimble” Tobacco

It's Pleasing and Lasting

NALL & WILLIAMS TOBACCO CO., Manufacturers
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

BRANCH HOUSES

CHICAGO, ILL., LOUISVILLE, KY.
BOSTON, MASS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Inserted Tooth and Solid Circulars, Band, Gang,
Cross Cut and Shingle

SAWS

FILES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Write for New Edition Lumberman's Hand Book

Geo. Meier & Co.

Manufacturers and
Importers of

Bronze Powders



Gold Paint

GOLD, SILVER,
Composition
and Metal Leaf

Importers of
Lithographic
Stones
Inks, Presses
Colors and
Materials

12 BARCLAY STREET
P. O. BOX 981

New York

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—AUXILIARY TO THE G. A. R.



THE objects of the Woman's Relief Corps are to assist the Grand Army of the Republic to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, to aid needy veterans and their widows and orphans and find for the latter homes and employment, to cherish and emulate the deeds of army nurses and other women who rendered loving service in the war, to maintain allegiance to the Union and inculcate patriotism among children. All women over sixteen years of age of good moral character and deportment, who have not given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, and who would perpetuate the principles of the association, are eligible to membership.

The Woman's Relief Corps, in its national capacity, dates from July, 1883. It was formed in accordance with a resolution passed by the national encampment of the Grand Army, held in Indianapolis two years previous, authorizing such organization under their



EMMA R. WALLACE, National President.
ARMILLA A. CHENEY,
National Treasurer.
JENNIE BROSS,
National Secretary.

name and by their direct sanction. It was formed by representatives of various soldiers' aid societies and relief associations, which then existed under different forms in sixteen states, some of them organized during the war. It has a full system of reports, maintains strict discipline, is ritualistic, meets with closed doors and imposes secrecy for the protection of its beneficiaries and members. The national convention meets annually at the same time and place as the Grand Army. The corps has proven its faith by its works. It has endowed and supports a national home for the wives and mothers of soldiers and dependent army nurses; it has led in the founding of homes in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Pennsylvania and New York; it secured the legislation that provides government aid to the destitute army nurses, and industrial training for girls at the Ohio Orphans' Home; it has built a number of memorial halls and monuments in various states and has secured a united movement for patriotic teaching.

**"Drunkenness is a disease
and can be cured"**

**"The drunkard is a sick man—
not a criminal"**

Two hundred and fifty thousand Keeley "Graduates" are living testimony to the truth of the above statement. If you have a friend who is addicted to drink, we can convert his house of sorrow into one of joy, its tears into smiles, its despair into hope—rebuild his shattered manhood and renew his life and happiness.

The Keeley Institute at Crab Orchard Springs has been very successful in treating the Liquor and Opium habits. The wonderful curative powers of its celebrated waters, its beautiful natural surroundings and splendid hotel facilities, make it the finest institute in the country. For full information and circulars, address

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

H. W. NEWMAN, Steam and Hot Water HEATING and
Fine Plumbing
320 West Green, LOUISVILLE, KY.
TELEPHONE SO

Kentucky Title Company, 234 Fifth Street

Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate. Lends Money on Real Estate
SELLS REAL ESTATE COUPON BONDS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A Giant Company

WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL
SUPERBLY MANAGED

The Old Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President

It could pay a policy of \$1,000 on the life of every soldier killed in battle or who died in hospitals of wounds in the Union and Confederate armies during the whole Civil War, and would have left \$18,000,000 with which to continue in business.

At \$1.25 per acre it could buy one hundred million acres of government land, an area equal to thirty-two states the size of Connecticut, or one hundred and forty-three the size of Rhode Island, and by dividing it into farms of twenty acres provide homes for five million farmers, and then have \$80,000,000 left for farm implements and equipments, thus directly furnishing support to twenty-five million people, estimating the average family at five persons each.

It could buy for three years in succession the entire wheat export of the United States and have left money enough to employ one hundred thousand bakers to knead it into bread and distribute it over Europe, and after doing all this it would have enough left to continue in business with about twenty million dollars, a sum considerably larger, with very few exceptions, than the total assets of any life insurance company in the world.

The modern war vessel afloat costs not over \$3,000,000. The Mutual Life could buy a fleet of sixty-five vessels and have \$10,000,000 left for incidentals. Its money thus used might sweep the seas of every navy in the world and ruin the great seaport cities of the globe. It could place an army of six hundred thousand men in the field, fully equipped and armed, and have left a fund of almost half a million dollars per day for two years for maintenance.

If some one were to tell you that the money at the disposal of this company was greater than the combined capital of the New York National Banks you would probably open your eyes; if it were further asserted that the assets of the same company were not only this large but reached a total exceeding the capital of the National Banks of New York City, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore, you would ask for the figures before accepting the statement. Yet such is the fact.

**Solid Cash Assets, \$204,638,783.96
Solid Cash Surplus, 22,529,327.82**

Policies Incontestable and Non-forfeitable—providing a legacy and not a lawsuit.

The above statistics and startling statements will give some idea of the safety of The Mutual Life to investors and policyholders. It is one thing to be insured, but it is quite another matter to be insured safely.

BISCOE HINDMAN
GENERAL AGENT FOR
Kentucky and Tennessee
COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The following statement of moneys expended is from date of organization to September, 1894:

Relief	\$ 433,380 62
Turned over to posts	224,915 01
Relief other than money	136,186 32
National Woman's Relief Corps Home and donations to army nurses and Memorial Day	219,078 30
Total amount	\$1,013,560 25

OFFICERS 1894-95.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

EMMA R. WALLACE, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

JENNIE BROSS, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL TREASURER.

ARMILLA A. CHENEY, Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HELEN S. MORRISON, Smethport, Pa.

NATIONAL JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

LIZZIE R. HERRICK, Seattle, Wash.

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN.

S. AGNES PARKER, Brockton, Mass.

NATIONAL INSPECTOR.

AGNES HITT, Indianapolis, Ind.

NATIONAL COUNSELOR.

SARAH C. MINK, Watertown, N. Y.

NATIONAL INSTITUTING AND INSTALLING OFFICER.

IDA WILSON MOORE, Abilene, Kan.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.—(Life Members.)

E. FLORENCE BARKER, Malden, Mass. SARAH E. FULLER, Medford, Mass.
ANNIE WITTENMYER, Sanatoga, Pa.

(Elected Members.)

SARAH E. PHILLIPS, Chairman, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOUISE B. ROBBINS, Adrian, Mich. CELIA A. KINYON, Providence, R. I.
LODUSKY J. TAYLOR, LeSueur, Minn. FANNY MINOT, Concord, N. H.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



PRIOR to 1866 numerous aid societies or auxiliary corps, now comprised in the national organization of Ladies of the G. A. R., had been carrying on their work in aid of the Grand Army, but their efforts lacked the uniformity and co-operation necessary to the best results. The movement for better concert of action began in 1881 when in pursuance of a request contained in general order No. 14 from headquarters of the Grand Army, Metuchen, N. J., a number of ladies met in Robbin's Hall on November 30th of that

year to organize a state department. A second meeting was held December 15, 1881, at Trenton, N. J., at which time a department was formed, officers elected and the Loyal Ladies' League began its active existence. In response to a call from this league a convention was held at Chicago, November 18, 1886, representatives from a number of states attending, and the national association of the Ladies of the G. A. R. formed.

The objects of the order are:

"To unite with loyalty, love for each other; to practice the precepts of true fraternity of feeling toward all sisters of our order, thus emulating the spirit which unites our fathers, husbands and brothers; to honor the memory of those fallen, and to perpetuate and keep forever sacred 'Memorial Day.'

"To assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and



NETTIE E. GUNLOCK, National President
Ladies of the G. A. R.

holy mission, and encourage and sympathize with them in their noble work of charity; to extend needful aid to members in sickness and distress; to aid sick soldiers and marines; to do all in our power to alleviate suffering, and especially to look after the Soldiers' Homes, Soldiers' Widows' Homes and Soldiers' Orphans' Homes; to see that the children obtain proper situations when they leave the homes; to watch the schools and see to it that the children obtain proper education in the history of our country and in patriotism.

"All loyal mothers, wives, sisters and daughters (who have attained the age of sixteen years) of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the late rebellion, and ex-army nurses, of good moral character, are eligible to membership in the subordinate circles. Any circle may admit to honorary membership any member of the Grand Army of the Republic, or any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who fought for the nation in the war of the rebellion."

The organization now has a membership of 20,000, and had expended in general relief up to August 3, 1895, \$60,624.04, and in aiding the Grand Army of the Republic \$17,795.70 additional, a total of \$78,429.74. The estimated value of the relief afforded by the order,

other than in money, is \$19,180.89. On the date named the circles reported in hand \$66,805.70 in available funds.

OFFICERS.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

NETTIE E. GUNLOCK, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ETTA TOBY, Logansport, Ind.

NATIONAL JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

M. ANNA HALL, Wheeling, W. Virginia.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

JULIA A. ELLIS, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL TREASURER.

FLORENCE C. GEORGE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN.

MARY E. REYNOLDS, Superior, Wis.

NATIONAL COUNSELOR.

AMANDA I. WETHERN, Anoka, Minn.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

JOSIE SLICKER, Allegheny, Pa.

FLORA M. DANAY, Duluth, Minn.

M. A. STEVENS, Newark, N. J.



NETTIE E. GUNLOCK,
National President.



M. ANNA HALL,
National Junior Vice-President.



JULIA A. ELLIS,
National Secretary.



FLORENCE C. GEORGE,
National Treasurer.



THE HISTORIC CANNON.

IT is peculiarly appropriate that the souvenirs for the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first held south of the Ohio river, should be made from the metal of two guns—a Union and a Confederate one—blended, as the peoples have blended, into harmonious homogeneity. The plan

was suggested soon after it was known that the encampment would come to Louisville, and prompt steps were taken to insure its consummation. Letters were addressed by Mr. Thomas J. Batman, chairman of the Badge Committee, to Senator William Lindsay and Hon. Asher G. Caruth, congressman from the Louisville district, asking that they offer resolutions in Congress granting to the Citizens' Committee two condemned cannon which had been in service, respectively, on the Union and Confederate sides during the war,

to be made into badges for the veterans attending the Twenty-ninth Encampment. In compliance with this request the following resolution was introduced in both houses of Congress and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the order of Thomas H. Sherley, general chairman Citizens' Committee, Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Louisville, Ky., two condemned cannon, for the purpose of furnishing badges to the Grand Army delegates at said encampment; provided, that no expense shall be caused to the United States through the delivery of said condemned cannon.

The resolution was promptly approved by President Cleveland March 2d, and the proper orders for delivery immediately given. On this order Colonel A. A. Buffington, commandant of the arsenal at



HISTORIC CANNON—THE UNION GUN.



Equaled by Few
Excellled by None

New Hope Whisky

DISTILLERY AT
NEW HOPE, NELSON COUNTY, KY.

REGISTERED No. 101



IN CASES AS ILLUSTRATED

Twelve full quart bottles containing three gallons

Six Year-old	@ \$10 00
Ten Year-old	@ 15 00
Fifteen Year-old	@ 20 00

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE FOR QUANTITIES

T. H. SHERLEY & Co., Sole Agents, Louisville, Ky.



Rockford, Ill., delivered the two cannon, May 6th, to the Adams Express Company, duly consigned to the Citizens' Committee.

On the arrival of the cannon in Louisville they were met by a guard of honor and conducted to the Seventh street armory preparatory to the great parade of May 17th, in which the guns, each drawn by four magnificent horses, held the place of honor. This parade,

DELEGATES' BADGE,
Made from the Historic Cannon.

made up of densely massed bodies of horse, foot and carriages, moving as many abreast as the streets would permit, was more than a mile in length. Throughout its entire course the cannon were enthusiastically cheered by the tens of thousands of citizens who packed the sidewalks and crowded every point of vantage. In this parade the sister cities of the Falls participated. The official order of march was as follows:

Union Band.

Police, under command of General Thomas H. Taylor, Aid-de-camp.
Colonel Henry S. Cohn, Chief Marshal.
Captain Charles E. Nordstrom, Acting Adjutant-General.

Aids-de-camp: General Joseph H. Lewis, General Thomas H. Taylor, Major Aug. Stein, Colonel George H. Smith, Colonel Leonhard Fensterer, Captain Mike Minton, Lieutenant Simon Schwallk, Lieutenant C. Bruggemann, Lieutenant M. Doerhoefer, Lieutenant F. Breitenbach, Lieutenant Charles Holzknecht, Lieutenant Joseph Leimhuhler, Charles W. Erdman, Louis Nord, Jr., Julius Barkhouse, Edward Mahlo, Gottlieb Layer, A. Levy, Frank Fehr, Jr., Ed Meglemry, Walter E. Glover, George H. Capito.

Louisville Legion Drum Corps.
Louisville Legion, First Regiment, Kentucky State Guards,
Colonel John B. Castleman commanding.



HISTORIC CANNON—THE CONFEDERATE GUN.

Company Indiana State Guards from Jeffersonville, Captain Baird commanding.
The Columbia Drum Corps.

First Battalion, Roman Knights, Colonel Frank Speckert commanding.
Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, from Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, under command of Captain Reccius.

The Grand Army Drum Corps.

THE HISTORIC GUNS.

The Jubilee Drum Corps.
The Letter-carriers from Louisville, the Hon. Charles P. Weaver commanding.

R. HOE & CO. SEXTUPLE NEWSPAPER PRINTING MACHINE.

The cut below represents R. Hoe & Co.'s latest and largest machine for the rapid production of Newspapers. It is called the "Sextuple" and prints upon both sides of three continuous webs of paper, delivering complete newspapers folded, pasted and counted in piles, at the enormous rate of

72,000 4, 6 or 8 page papers per hour.

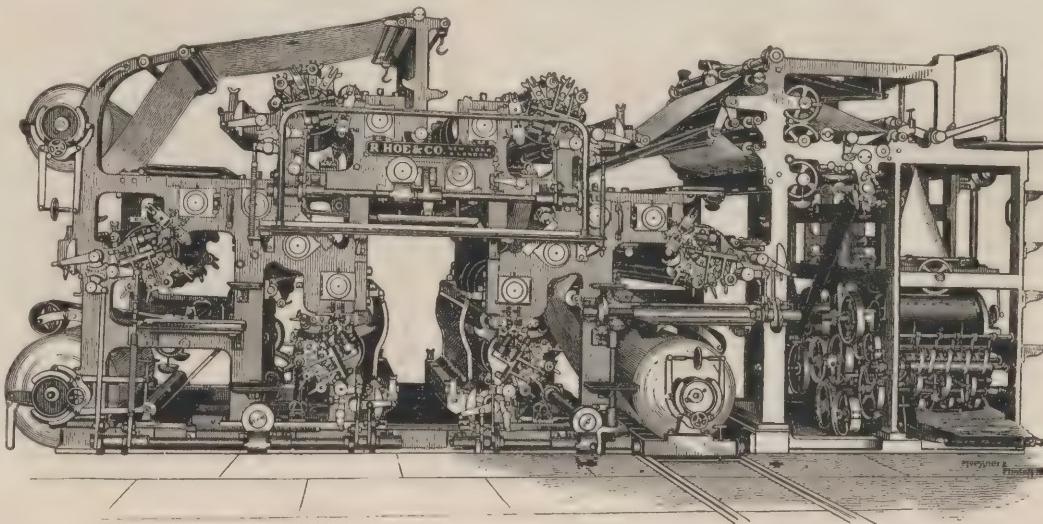
48,000 10 or 12 page papers per hour.

36,000 16 page papers per hour.

24,000 14, 20 or 24 page papers per hour.

The luxury of such machines is for the largest of the metropolitan dailies, while those of smaller circulation require presses made by R. Hoe & Co. of more moderate capacity.

Although they have had many imitators, and other manufacturers have from time to time published pictures, appropriating even the names used to designate the different classes, and descriptions of ma-



chines claimed to compete with these, it is a significant fact that the Hoe presses still continue to turn out the enormous editions of the vast majority of the great newspapers of this country, Great Britain and the colonies, as well as all the fine lithographic, cut and colored work.

In fact the Hoe presses can be found running in almost all parts of the world, one of their popular Double Supplement machines having just been finished at their London shops for the Tokyo "Times," Tokyo, Japan. Their extensive works at New York and London, which together have a floor area of over ten acres and give employment to about twenty-five hundred men,

are kept running to their utmost capacity in turning out not only these mammoth machines, but others to meet more modest requirements, down to their celebrated Washington Hand Press, of which they have made over five thousand.

Cunningham's Band.

German Veterans' Association, President William Stoll.

Si Plunkard's Band.

Louisville Lodge of Elks, S. M. S. McPhie, marshal.

Wehrle's Military Band.

Louisville Turngemeinde, Otto Wendelburg, instructor.

White Elephant Band.

Louisville Liederkranz, J. J. Fischer, president.

Butchers' Union on Horseback.

Socialer Maennerchor, Julius Hagedorn, president.

Concordia, John Plueckebaum, president.

All under the leadership of Professor Karl Schmitt as marshal.

The "New Southern Star" Band.

Schwaebescher Unterst Verein, John Birk, president.

Band of Industrial School.

Citizens' Committees of the G. A. R. Encampment,

Captain Charles H. Huhlein, marshal.

Louisville National Band.

Union and Confederate Veterans and their Sons, under command of

Colonel John W. Hammond.

The headquarters of the Citizens' G. A. R. Committee and many public and private buildings were beautifully decorated in recognition of the occasion.

Both these cannon saw active service in the war; one on the Union and the other on the Confederate side. This was amply attested by the scars of conflict with which they were covered, made by the impact of bullets. The mouth of the Confederate gun gives striking evidence of service in battle, a portion of the muzzle having been broken off by a cannon ball. The Union cannon was made by N. P. Ames, at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1842. It was 61 inches long. The Confederate gun was cast by Leeds & Co., of New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1862, and was of the same length as the Union cannon.



SOUVENIRS MADE FROM THE HISTORIC CANNON.

Daniel Boone Match Box.



Whiting Paper Co.

Holyoke, Mass.

ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LEDGER, BOND, LINEN, WHITE AND TINTED WRITING
PAPERS, WEDDING INVITATION AND CORRESPONDENCE STATIONERY IN THE WORLD.



THESE PAPERS HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AND ALL LEADING
EXHIBITIONS FOR YEARS.



LOUISVILLE DURING THE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN THOS. SPEED.

Adj't. 12th Ky. Vet. Vol. Inf. and A. A. G. 3d Brig. 3d Div. 23d Army Corps.

WHEN the Civil War came on Louisville was a Union city as Kentucky was a Union state. Although there was a division of sentiment the great majority of the voters were Union. This was shown by several elections. At the August election, 1860, Leslie Combs and Clinton McClarty were candidates for the office of clerk of the Court of Appeals. Combs was the "Union" candidate and McClarty was the "Breckinridge Democrat," being so styled because John C. Breckinridge was the ultra Southern candidate for the presidency at that time. Combs was elected by a majority of 23,223.

At the presidential election in November, 1860, Bell and Everett received 66,016 votes; Douglass, 25,644; Lincoln, 1,366. The total for these candidates, all of whom were Union, was 93,066. The vote for Breckinridge was 52,836, thus showing a majority against the Southern movement of over 40,000.

In December, 1860, South Carolina seceded. During that winter several other states seceded. Through that exciting period the one supreme question in Kentucky was Union or Secession?

Governor Magoffin was Southern in sentiment and from January to April, 1861, he with others urged the legislature to call a convention to consider the question of secession, but did not succeed. The legislature again sat from May 6th to May 24th, but still called no convention. It enacted a law that the next meeting of the legislature should be the first Monday in September, 1861. It also called a border state convention to meet at Frankfort May 27th. The election of delegates to this convention was held May 4th, and all who were elected were Union men. They were J. J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, R. K. Williams, Arch Dixon, F. M. Bristow, J. F. Bell, C. A. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Dunlap, Chas. S. Morehead, Jas. F. Robinson, John B. Huston, Robt. Richardson. The vote for these distinguished men was so great it created a profound impression.

Lincoln, having been inaugurated March 4, 1861, called a special session of Congress for July 4th. It was necessary to elect members by special election, which occurred in Kentucky June 20, 1861. The issue was Union or Secession. Of the ten congressmen elected all except one were Union men, and the Union majority in the state was 54,670.

At the August election, 1861, one hundred and three Union members of the state legislature and thirty-eight Secessionists were elected. All these elections were as free and untrammeled as any ever held in the state, for there were no soldiers in the state at that time.

The vote in the city of Louisville was overwhelmingly Union at these elections. At the congressional election in June, the Union candidate, Robt. Mallory, received 6,224 majority over



HENRY CLAY.

Hart's Famous Statue in the Courthouse, Louisville.

"STRONG AND SAFE"

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1866

THE OLDEST REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER THE
LAWS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

DIRECTORS

HON. CHARLES D. JACOB, President
GEO. W. MORRIS, Vice-President
WM. W. MORRIS, Secretary
DAVID MERIWETHER, Treasurer
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, M. D., Medical Director

THOS. L. BARRET, President Bank of Kentucky
HENRY W. BARRET, Henry W. Barret & Co.
W. W. HITE, W. W. Hite & Co.
M. MULDOON, Marble Works
H. M. BURFORD, President Bank of Commerce
CHAS GOLDSMITH, Bamberger, Bloom & Co.
ATTILLA COX, President Columbia Finance and Trust Co.
P. H. TAPP, Tapp, Leathers & Co.
W. R. RAY, President Citizens' National Bank
JOHN COLGAN, Colgan & McAfee
THOMAS R. GORDON, Attorney-at-Law
CHAS. H. GIBSON, Attorney-at-Law
Pres. Louisville Sinking Fund

Life Insurance Reminders



Whatsoever is desirable in life and endowment insurance may be obtained from the Mutual Life of Kentucky.

The management of the company is exclusively in the interest of its policyholders.

The assets are sufficiently large to make its policies as good as sight drafts in gold.

All claims are paid promptly upon receipt and approval of proofs of death, or maturity of endowment.

If the assured pays the premiums the company will pay the policy when it becomes a claim.

Paid-up insurance issued or cash values paid after two annual premiums have been received.

The Mutual Life has returned to its policyholders and holds invested for them more than the total premiums that have been paid in.

Remember that life insurance is the best investment any man ever made of his money, and that the same reasons obtain for continuing a good policy in force that induced it to be taken out in the beginning.

his opponent, H. W. Bruce. In August James Speed, for state senate, received 4,788, and his opponent, Brown, 605. A. B. Semple, the other candidate for state senator, received 4,615, and his opponent, Gamble, 902. Nat Wolf, Wm. P. Boone and Joshua Tevis, Union candidates for legislature, received, Wolf, 1,680; Boone, 1,990; Tevis, 958. Their opponents received, Rudd, 321; Joyes, 351, and Johnson, 305. In the county John H. Harney, Union, received, 1,583 votes; his opponent, David Meriwether, 628.

Notwithstanding the state and city had voted so decidedly against the secession movement, there was an earnest effort to have the state act as though the people had voted in favor of secession. Before the year was out—in November, 1861—when the Confederate army was occupying Bowling Green and Russellville, at the latter place, under the protection of the Confederate military, a convention was held, which annexed Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy; chose representatives to the Confederate Congress, and made a provisional government for Kentucky, which immediately began to enact laws for the state.

In the year 1860 the legislature of Kentucky had ordered an enrollment of the fighting men of the state. The active militia under this enrollment was organized into the "State Guard." By the spring of 1861 there were nearly ten thousand men in this organization. It was an open secret all the time that its leaders were, like Governor Magoff-

fin, in sympathy with the secession movement. In April, 1861, when President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops, Governor Magoffin refused to furnish any. This refusal was concurred in by many Union men, because of the views as to "neutrality" then prevailing. But in the months of April and May the neutral stand of Kentucky appeared to be

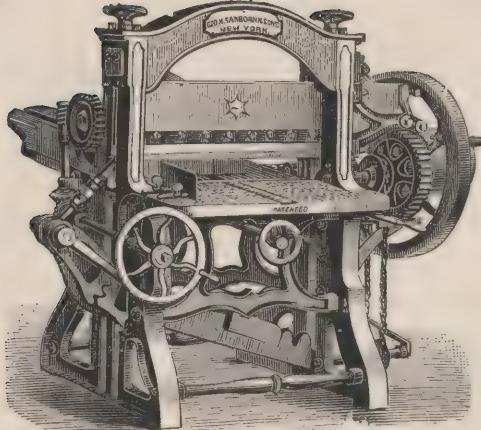
openly disregarded in the organization and departure of armed and equipped companies of men for the South. Five companies of about one hundred men each left Louisville in April, under Captains Blanton Duncan, B. M. Anderson, Fred Van Osten, Mich. Lapaille and John D. Pope. Many other companies left from other parts of the state at the same time. In the state senate, May 21st, Lovell H. Rousseau, then senator from Louisville, said: "The neutrality that fights all on one side I can not understand. Troops leave Kentucky in broad daylight, and the governor sees them; yet nothing is done to prevent them."

The State Guard did nothing to prevent this movement, but during the summer the greater part of it, under its commanders, General S. B. Buckner, General Lloyd Tilghman, General Ben Hardin Helm and others, joined the Confederate army in Tennessee.

The necessity for organization was apparent to the Union men. One of the first steps taken by them was the formation of the "Union Club." Also on the 17th of April, 1861, the mayor of Louisville, J. M. Delph, who was a Union man, sent a message to the city council urging measures of defense



VIEW OF FOURTH AVENUE. RESIDENCE OF HENRY WATTERSON, ESQ.



Over 40 years
the standard of quality

Sanborn's

Paper Cutting and
Book Binding

Machinery

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS

69 Beekman Street
NEW YORK

42 and 44 West Monroe Street
CHICAGO

Government Standard Cigars, Havana Filler and Sumatra
Wrapper for 5 cents.

Manufactured by M. Silverthau & Co., New York.

MACE STRAUS, SOLE AGENT

348 THIRD AVENUE, LOUISVILLE, KY.



They reduce the size,
increase the length of the
waist and give an elegant
shape without tight lacing

Don't Fail to See the Trots

LOUISVILLE

DRIVING AND FAIR ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting, 1895

6 DAYS' TROTTING AND PACING

September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

ALL THE CRACK PERFORMERS OF THE YEAR

Kentucky's Greatest Sport

and appropriations. At once the lower board made an appropriation of \$50,000, and a week later the upper board concurred. At this time the organization of volunteer companies was actively going on. April 20th Lovell H. Rousseau, W. E. Woodruff and Chas. S. Thomasson, all veterans of the Mexican war, announced they would raise four companies for the protection of the city.

May 9th the mayor reported the names of eighteen companies which had organized.

On the 25th of May an ordinance was passed providing for the organization of a volunteer police, to be styled the "Home Guard." It was to consist of two regiments, constituting a brigade, to be under command of a brigadier-general, with other necessary officers. Under this ordinance the organization was at once made, General Lovell H. Rousseau being the first commander, and John W. Barr major and adjutant. A little later Rousseau was succeeded by General James Speed, and he was afterward succeeded by General Hamilton Pope.

The existence of the Union Club which has been mentioned contributed much to the promptness with which the Home Guard was formed. It gave means whereby men might acquaint themselves with each other's sentiments and know how and where they stood. It began its career in April, at the tobacco store of John Homire on Jefferson street near Fifth. The originators were John W. Clarke, C. C. Hull, G. A. Hull, C. Z. Webster, John Homire, F. H. Hegan, H. G. S. Whipple, Robert Ayers, J. P. Hull, Henry Hart, Lafayette Leonard, T. C. Pomeroy, R. E. Hull, N. Beal

Gant, R. L. Post, Thos. A. Morgan, W. B. Hogan, John Ashbridge. Its growth was very rapid, and in a short time six thousand names were enrolled. John W. Clarke was the first president, and when he resigned to take a commission in the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, he was succeeded by R. L. Post.

During the exciting days of the spring and summer of 1861, as well as throughout the war, two newspapers in Louisville led the Union sentiment—the Louisville Journal, under George D. Prentice, and the Louisville Democrat, under John H. Harney. The Courier, edited by W. N. Haldeman, represented the other side until it was suppressed, in the fall of 1861. It continued to be issued, however, within the Confederate lines, at Bowling Green, Nashville and Chattanooga.

The leaders of the Union men of Louisville were men of weight and distinction. Among them may be named the mayor, J. M. Delph, James Guthrie, James Speed, Lovell H. Rousseau, S. S. Nicholas, Joshua F. Speed, Wm. P. Boone, Henry Pirtle, Hamilton Pope, George D. Prentice, John H. Harney, C. D. Pennebaker, P. B. Muir, Curran Pope, J. H. Heywood, Dr. T. S. Bell, Z. M. Sherley, Silas F. Miller, D. P. Henderson, B. F. Avery.

The sentiment of the people found expression in flag raisings and public speakings. Louisville was called the City of Flags. From one end to the other they waved from lofty poles and were suspended across the streets. No Southern flag was raised, excepting those carried by the companies mentioned going south. The night the news came



ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.

HENRY S. DICKINSON, Pres't and Treas.
I. WARREN BULLENS, Secretary

JOHN E. CLARK, Gen'l Manager
GEO. M. CASTLE, Selling Agent

The Geo. R. Dickinson Paper Co.
Holyoke, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF ANIMAL SIZED FLAT WRITING, BLANK BOOK AND ENVELOPE PAPERS, ALSO
SUPERCALENDERED AND MACHINE FINISHED BOOK

Capacity, 25 Tons per day

Louisville Public Warehouse Co.



Incorporated 1884
Chartered 1888
Capital \$300,000



Wm. G. Coldewey, Pres.
Thos. L. Barret, V.-Pres.
Wm. Robinson, Sec.

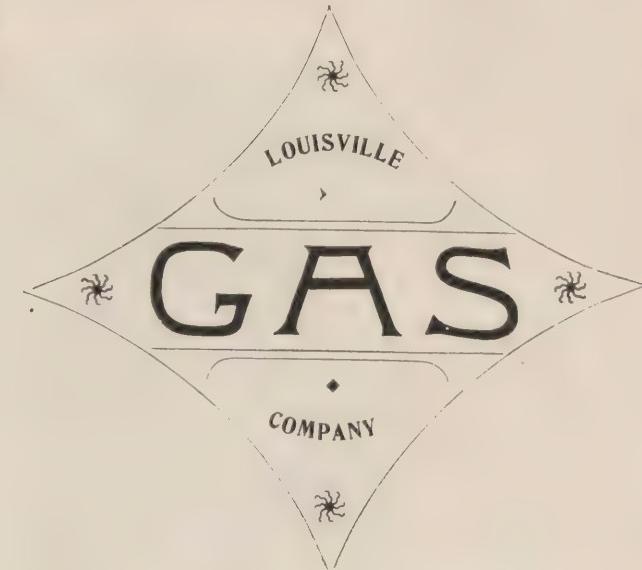


STORAGE

For General Merchandise, Private Compartments for Household Effects,
Vaults for Valuables, Bonded Customs Warehouses, Bonded Int.
Rev. Warehouses, Central Location, Low Insurance,
R. R. Connections with all Roads

OFFICE, N. W. COR. BROOK AND MAIN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



OFFICE, SOUTHEAST COR. SIXTH AND GREEN
LOUISVILLE, KY.



GEO. W. MORRIS, PRES.
A. H. BARRET, VICE-PRES. AND ENGR.
E. S. PORTER, SEC'Y
W. P. LEE, TREAS.



of the battle of Bull Run there was a movement to raise one, but as a collision might have occurred it was not done.

The spring and summer passed away without there being soldiers of the United States within the city. The citizens provided a force for its defense by its organized Home Guard, which was used in the month of September by the military officers, Generals Anderson and Sherman, and a year later was used again by General Nelson.

During this organization of the Home Guard, there being no arms available, recourse was had to the United States government, and through the instrumentality of General Nelson and Joshua F. Speed the celebrated "Lincoln guns" were brought to Louisville. They were first stored in the basement of the courthouse and then distributed.

Although Governor Magoffin refused to furnish troops in response to the call of the President, the demand was met by the people. Out of the material first formed into the Home Guard enlistments for the United States service began to be made early in July, 1861. General Lovell H. Rousseau established a camp for volunteers on the Indiana side, opposite Louisville, called Camp Joe Holt. By September more than two thousand Louisville men had enrolled. From these the Fifth Kentucky Infantry was formed, the first colonel being Lovell H. Rousseau, but, being soon promoted, he was succeeded by Colonel H. M. Buckley. The lieutenant-colonel was John L. Treanor; the major, Chas. L. Thomasson. This regiment was in some measure a revival of the old Louisville Legion, containing a number of "Mexican veterans." It and the other men gathered at Camp Holt by Rousseau were used to oppose the first expected occupation of Louisville by Southern forces. While Rousseau was organizing in Camp Holt, Colonel W. E. Woodruff went to Camp Clay, opposite Newport, and there organized the Second Ken-

tucky Infantry, and there Colonel Jas. V. Guthrie organized the first Kentucky Infantry. Rousseau's regiment was at first called the Third, but afterward Governor Bramlette had it called the Fifth.

Of these troops first raised in Kentucky under the call for seventy-five thousand General James Speed was made the mustering officer.

On the 3d of September, 1861, Confederate General Polk occupied Columbus, and Hickman, Ky. About the 12th General S. B. Buckner occupied Bowling Green with Confederate troops, and sent forward an advance as far as Munfordville.

These movements caused the Federal authorities to send to Louisville General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, and also General W. T. Sherman, who was then at St. Louis. These two officers found no means of defense at Louisville, except the men under General Rousseau in Camp Joe Holt and the Home Guard. These were taken to two points—Muldraughs Hill, near the mouth of Salt river, and Lebanon Junction, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It was expected at that time that General Buckner would advance to Louisville, and these preparations were made to resist him. The advance was not made, and the importance of holding Louisville being seen, other troops were sent until it was sufficiently protected.

September 24th General Anderson appointed Colonel H. Dent provost-marshal at Louisville.

September 28th General Rousseau was in command of a brigade at Elizabethtown.

October 14th General Sherman was placed in command at Louisville in place of General Anderson.

General Sherman appreciating the gravity of the situation expressed to a few of the leading Union men his difficulties and embarrassments. One of them, Joshua F. Speed, asked him what he needed. "Everything," said Sherman; "I have no men nor munitions of war."



MORTON CHURCH HOME AND INFIRMIARY.

Established 1833

GRAINGER & CO.

Steam Engines and Boilers
Casting of all Kinds
Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers
Architectural Iron Work

121 to 129 Tenth Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.



GRAN. W. SMITH & SON

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

S. E. Cor. Eighth and Jefferson Streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MISS KATE SMITH, Lady Assistant
Telephone 810, Ring 2

Henry Bainbridge & Co.

NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR

"Arnold's" Hand Made
Printing Papers

Fellows' Account Book Papers
Whatmans' and American Drawings
Reynolds' Bristol Board
French Glazed and Unglazed Copyings
Japanese, West Indian, and H. B. & Co.
Thick Buff Copyings

Library Inkstands
Walnut and Board Letter Clips
Horseshoe Clips, Brass and Nickel Plated
Price's Interest Tables
A B C Code
Kaoligraph Copier, the Latest and Best

DE YOUNG'S QUILL PENS

BEST PARCHMENT

USE WRIGLEY'S

TO CLEAN, SCRUB, SCOUR AND POLISH
LARGE BAR—SMALL PRICE
Manufactured by

THE WRIGLEY MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., & Co.

SCOURING
SOAP

50 and 52 Michigan Street, CHICAGO
Sole Western Agents

"Give me a memorandum of what you would like to have," said Mr. Speed. Sherman did so. Mr. Speed at once took the train for Washington, and upon his arrival there orders were immediately given for everything Sherman needed. Afterward Sherman asked Mr. Speed how he accomplished it. Mr. Speed then told him of his early acquaintance with Lincoln, and added, "The mistake you made, general, was in not asking for more."

The fall of 1861 in Kentucky was a time of intense excitement and activity. The organization of regiments was almost instantaneous all through the state. In September Colonel Curran Pope, brother of Hamilton Pope, a West Point graduate and a splendid young officer, raised the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry at Louisville. His lieutenant-colonel was George P. Jouett; major, Wm. P. Campbell; adjutant, Wm. P. McDowell; quartermaster, John W. Clark; chaplain, the brilliant young Episcopal clergyman, J. J. Talbott, all Louisville men.

About the same time the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry was formed at Louisville by Colonel Wm. P. Boone; lieutenant-colonel, A. Y. Johnson; major, John Gault. Colonel Boone's son, J. Rowan Boone, was afterward colonel of this regiment.

Colonel Boone's law partner, Charles D. Pennebaker, formed the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry at the same time, his lieutenant-colonel being John H. Ward, who afterward led the regiment, and the adjutant being James B. Speed. At the same time Colonel Henry Dent raised the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry of which Selby Harney, son of the veteran editor, John H. Harney, soon became the colonel.

Many Louisville men were in the Sixth Infantry, raised by General Walter C. Whitaker; the Tenth Infantry, Colonel John M. Harlan; the Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel D. W. Lindsey; the Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Marc Mundy; the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Colonels Cicero Maxwell and Thos. B. Fairleigh.

The Second Kentucky Cavalry was raised at Louisville by Colonel Buckner Board and Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. P. Nicholas, the office of lieutenant-colonel being also held afterward by Thomas B. Cochran, Owen Starr and E. S. Watts. The adjutant was Geo. W. Griffith; surgeon, D. J. Griffith; quartermaster, E. Thomasson. Captains John D. Wickliffe and S. E. Jones were in this regiment.

The Third Kentucky Cavalry contained Louisville men, among them Captains Matt Jouett and J. Speed Peay. This celebrated regiment was raised by General James S. Jackson, assisted by Richard W. Johnson, United States army. It was afterward led by E. H. Murray.

The Fourth Kentucky Cavalry was raised at Louisville by Colonel Bayles. Among its officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Green Clay Smith, afterward brigadier-general, Colonel Wickliffe Cooper, Captain Geo. K. Speed.

Batteries C, D and E were organized at Louisville under Captains David C. Stone, John A. Neville and John J. Hawes respectively.

Of the regiments named the Fifth (Rousseau's), the Fifteenth Infantry, the Twenty-eighth Infantry, the Thirty-fourth Infantry and Second Cavalry and the batteries named were recruited almost wholly from Louisville. The others mentioned contained many Louisville men, and many went into other organizations not named. The number of commissioned officers from the city of Louisville, according to the report of the adjutant-general of Kentucky, was nearly four hundred, the number of enlisted men more than six thousand.

The five companies mentioned, each containing about one hundred men, which left Louisville for the South in April, under Captains Duncan, Anderson, Van Osten, Lapaille and John D. Pope, were the only organized bodies which went. Besides these many went individually from time to time during the war and served faithfully in the Southern armies. Those who held commissions in this service were as follows, according to the best information the writer has been able to obtain from some of these officers:

Brigadier-General Thos. H. Taylor.

Colonels Wm. Preston Johnson, Thomas H. Hunt, T. W. Thompson, Jas. W. Bowles.

Lieutenant-Colonels R. A. Johnson, Alex Cassedy, W. L. Clark, Chas. F. Johnson.

Majors Thos. Clay, Ed Crutchfield, T. H. Hays, Chas. Semple.

Captains Price C. Newman, Thos. Stake, Frank Tryon, Ed Burns, S. F. Chipley, Clarence Joyes, J. L. Brent, Geo. C. Buchanan, S. H. Buchanan, J. S. Carpenter, H. W. Gray, Clinton McClarty, E. Marks, John H. Waller.



Ideal Typewriter Ribbons

Do not fill the type; give clear-cut, brilliant impressions; give strong copies; do not dry out or fade; are full length; are cheaper than other brands, because they outwear them all; are of the same high quality—to-day, to-morrow and for all time.

Ideal Carbon Papers

Do not smooch or rub off; give clear-cut impressions; do not dry up and spoil on account of age—are always uniform

Send for Samples. CARTER, DINSMORE & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago

GANE BROS. & CO.

LEATHER
MANUFACTURERS

Book-Binders'
Supplies NEW YORK, CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS

KIRK'S

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP
PURE—FULL WEIGHT

J. S. KIRK & CO.

CHICAGO

Try —
Wetmore's Cocoanut

YOU WILL LIKE IT

ALL GROCERS

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN

A. G. LANGHAM



Royal Insurance
Company

OF LIVERPOOL

INCORPORATED

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN

MANAGERS SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

The Columbia Building

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS IN THE SOUTH

Lieutenants Wm. Bell, W. D. Chipley, Jos. Benedict, E. D. Lawrence, John Joyes, Green B. Roberts, Henry Curd, H. Buchanan, Jas. A. Smith, Jas. T. Crutchfield, Thos. W. Bullitt, Thos. F. Berry, Ben F. Bayless, S. D. Brooks, J. C. Bartlett, N. G. Gray, W. M. Marriner, Robt. Tyler, Hancock Taylor.

Surgeons Wm. H. Gault, J. W. Akin, P. B. Scott, D. W. Yandell, Lunsford Yandell.

Those not holding commissions were Henry Cowling, Wm. Bishop, Henry Fry, Llewellyn Smith, Frank S. Lawes, R. W. Lawes, Morris Montgomery, H. P. Elstone, P. B. Reed, Thos. Cocke, Edward Cocke, J. M. Applegate, J. W. Arnold, B. S. Bennett, Alfred Borie, H. M. Bullitt, A. T. Boulware, J. B. Cocke, B. F. Camp, Amos Fox, Jno. W. Green, T. C. Helm, H. E. Hewes, W. B. Haldeman, Frank Hagan, E. Polk Johnson, Henry Kraft, W. A. Kliessendorf, Jno. C. Lewis, J. W. McCraw, H. J. Mead, W. A. Milton, L. S. Miller, W. A. Martin, N. B. Peak, A. W. Randolph.

At the beginning of the war Louisville had a population of 68,000. Building had extended but little south of Broadway or east of Bear-grass creek. The depot of the Nashville railroad, then at Ninth and Broadway, was as far out as the city extended in that direction. Between the city and Portland was much unoccupied ground which was used for camps. A car drawn by a mule made connection between Twelfth and Main and the steamboat landing at Portland. No bridge had been built. The terminus of the J., M. & I. railroad was back of Jeffersonville. From thence passengers and freight were carried to Louisville by the ferryboats. There was no direct railway to Cincinnati, travel being by large steamers.

South of the Nashville depot the ground now covered by shops and factories was all open and used for camps. All through the war the Nashville depot was a place of the greatest activity. The railroad was taxed to its utmost. Over that single line were carried the troops and army supplies for the front. Returning trains were loaded with the wounded and sick. Lading and unlading at the Nashville depot was an impressive sight indicative of the dreadful work going on at the front. For the transportation of troops the freight cars were used. Inside they were filled with supplies and the soldiers would ride on top.

This was the only railroad at that time which passed through Kentucky to the South, and it caused Louisville to become the great crossing. Regiments, brigades and divisions were constantly moving through the streets. The tramp of marching men, the clatter of cavalry, martial music resounded night and day.

The principal hotels were the Galt, the Louisville, the National at Fourth and Main and the United States, Fourth and Jefferson. These were crowded with officers of every rank in uniform. The buildings used by Generals Anderson, Sherman and Buell for headquarters were on the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth, and west side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Afterward General Boyle's headquarters were on the east side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, later in Colonel Blanton Duncan's house on the east side of Fourth, between Chestnut and Broadway. Post headquarters were on Sixth street, between Green and Walnut, next to St. Paul's church. At the close of the war military headquarters were at the northeast corner of Brook and Broadway.

Extensive frame barracks were erected on Third street, long known as Taylor Barracks. The present House of Refuge was also used for quartering soldiers. The city school buildings were used for hospitals, also Avery's plow factory. A large general hospital was on the high ground, west of upper Broadway, and another on the Preston-street road. Various other buildings were used for hospitals.

The military prison was a dwelling at the southwest corner of Tenth and Broadway.

In the spring of 1864, at the request of General Sherman, Mr. James Guthrie, president of the L. & N. R. R., built a track in First street connecting across the commons, south of the city, with the main track. On the Indiana side the railroad track was laid to the river ; loaded cars were ferried over and placed on the First street track. At the same time the gauge of the L. & N. track was changed, and thus loaded cars from all over the North and Northwest were carried down to Sherman's army in Northern Georgia. General Sherman in his memoirs pays a high tribute to Mr. Guthrie for this service.

During the war one of the features was the arrival of vast numbers of "Refugees" from the South. To provide for the wants of

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.

INCORPORATED

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

FAMILY COAL A SPECIALTY

Branch Office and Yard, Main and Hancock Sts.

Telephone 35

Main Office, 213 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BLANK BOOKS

MEMORANDUMS

National Blank Book Co.

Holyoke, Mass.

MEMORANDUMS

BLANK BOOKS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The
Best
and

Cheapest Ruling Pens
for Blank Book Manufacturers are made by

Write for Catalogue of
Ruling Pens and Cabinets

A. Dredge

75 Gold Street, NEW YORK

PITTSBURG
RAYMOND CITY
ANTHRACITE

COAL

THE MOST POPULAR ARTICLES
OF THEIR KIND

oooooooooooooo
FOR HAND AND
oooooooooooooo

oooooooooooooo
MACHINE
oooooooooooooo



SEWING

CLARK'S
O.N.T.

Crochet Cotton
ON SPOOLS
Darning Cotton
ON BALLS

Milward's Helix
Needles



AND
Marshall's Linen
Threads

For Sale
Everywhere

these, and to care for the sick and wounded soldiers, the citizens of Louisville put forth extraordinary exertions. Relief societies were organized; money was raised, food prepared and served and clothing and shelter furnished. Space will admit of giving the names of but few of the noble women who were prominent in this work: Mrs. Preston Pope, Mrs. R. T. Jacob, Mrs. Henry Wolford, Mrs. Hamilton Pope, Mrs. P. W. Peay, Mrs. Bland Ballard, Mrs. B. O. Davis, Mrs. Robert Montgomery, Mrs. J. H. Heywood, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Philip Speed, Mrs. M. C. Crutcher, Mrs. J. F. Speed, Mrs. J. Smith Speed, Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Mrs. M. C. Crutcher, Mrs. B. F. Avery, Mrs. W. B. Belknap.

Their faithful attentions caused mention to be made in the Northern press of "the unceasing kindness of the ladies of Louisville."

Immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson the relief societies were furnished by Captain Z. M. Sherley with the steamer Gray Eagle, which went down loaded with persons and supplies. After the battle of Shiloh Captain Sherley furnished the steamer B. J. Adams and other boats for the same service.

The city government was Union in sentiment and its action was commented on by the Northern press. It appropriated money and adopted measures in harmony with the Union cause. July 4, 1863, the city authorities united with the mili-

tary in celebrating the day. In November, 1861, a testimonial was adopted unanimously by the council that as one of its number, Wm. P. Campbell, had resigned to become lieutenant-colonel in the Fifteenth Kentucky his loss was felt, but "our country has gained the services of a true soldier and loyal and devoted man whose voice and right arm will ever be raised in defense of America's liberty and the preservation of our glorious Union."

It was the fortune of Louisville to be spared the consequences of any collision between the contending forces during the war. Four times, however, there was great excitement from the possibility of its being occupied by the Confederate forces.

The first was in September, 1861, when General Buckner was expected from Bowling Green. This has been mentioned.

The second was in September, 1862, when General Bragg was expected. At this time excitement was very high. General Bragg with a great force was approaching from the direction of Bardstown, while General Kirby Smith was expected from Frankfort. General Nelson was in command at Louisville, but his force was not supposed to be

equal to its defense. A pontoon bridge was built over the Ohio at the point where the upper bridge now crosses, and another was built from Portland to New Albany. They were built by Captain Z.



JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

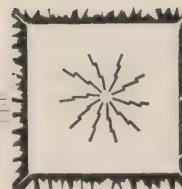
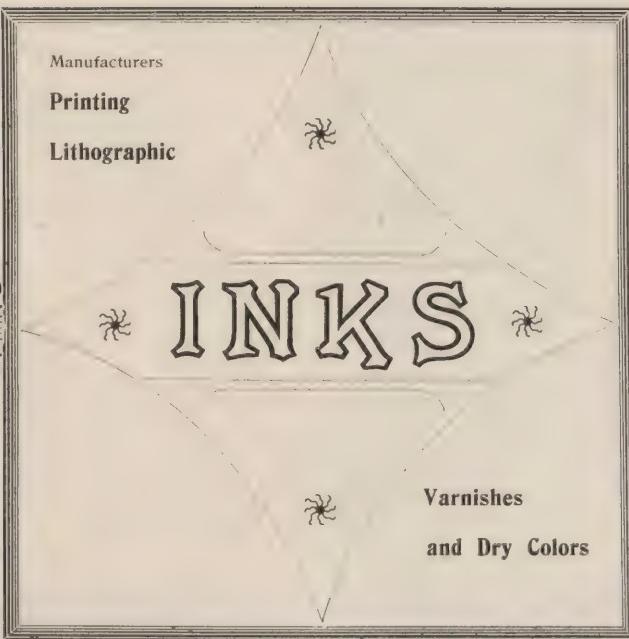
* The STANDARD

FRANK IBOLD, President

ADOLPH DRYER, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.

E. B. BARSTOW, Sec'y and Treas.

P
rinting Ink Co.



This Souvenir Printed with our Ink

20 W. Canal Street

CINCINNATI

M. Sherley. On the 22d of September Nelson ordered the women and children to cross to the Indiana side. This was the occasion of a vast removal of the population. All able-bodied citizens were put under arms and working on the defenses. An immense meeting of citizens was held on the 18th. Jas. Guthrie called on Mayor Delph to preside, and Joseph G. Wilson was secretary. Mr. Guthrie offered a resolution, which was adopted with shouts, that as it was the duty of all to aid in the expulsion of the invader, all home guards should report for service to General Nelson, and all able-bodied citizens should enroll that day. Hon. J. F. Bell spoke. Troops and volunteers poured into the city from every direction. Among them a body of soldiers came up the river on steamers sent by General Grant.

General Nelson had intrenchments made around the city. The forts were located on such eminences as the ground about Louisville afforded—one near the crossing of the railroad over Beargrass creek, near the present round-house; one on the Preston street road; one near the present site of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home; one on the Ash Bottom road; one on the Seventh street road and one in the present site of Parkland. Rifle pits connected them. A portion of the rifle pits ran through the grounds of Cave Hill Cemetery.

In the midst of the preparations General Buell's army came up. It had marched from Tennessee through Bowling Green and Elizabethtown, and came into Louisville by the Salt river road. General Buell with the advance arrived September 25th. On the 29th the rear division came up; on that day General Nelson was killed at the Galt House by General J. C. Davis. Buell's army encamped around Louisville until October 1st, when the scouts from General Bragg's army were within six miles of the city. On that day Buell moved out and Bragg's army retired, but on the 8th of October the battle of Perryville was fought. After that Bragg retired from Kentucky. In the battle of Perryville Colonel Curran Pope was mortally wounded, and Colonel Geo. P. Jouett and Major W. P. Campbell were killed, in their regiment—the Fifteenth Kentucky which was raised at Louisville. The loss was two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The third time the Confederates were expected at Louisville was in July, 1863, when Morgan made his celebrated raid. Morgan crossed

Cumberland river near Burksville July 2d; on the 5th he was at Bardstown. Instead of directing his march to Louisville he went to the Ohio a little below Brandenburg, crossed into Indiana and passed on to the far side of the state of Ohio where he was captured. The "pursuit of Morgan" is as memorable as the raid itself. Four Kentucky regiments of cavalry went from the direction of Bowling Green to intercept Morgan when he was expected to cross the Cumberland. They were the Eighth Cavalry under Colonel B. H. Bristow, the Ninth under Colonel R. T. Jacob, the First under Colonel Wolford, and the Twelfth under Colonel Crittenden.

They were all under command of Generals J. M. Shackelford and E. H. Hobson. This command started from Cumberland river on Morgan's track. They crossed the Ohio at the same place Morgan did and continued the pursuit until the capture was made by them. On the 23d of July General Burnside telegraphed from Cincinnati to General Boyle at Louisville that Morgan had surrendered to General Shackelford.

The fourth time there was a possibility that the Confederates might reach Louisville was in December, 1864. General Hood was moving northward through Tennessee. At Franklin, November 30th, he assailed Schofield and was repulsed. The assault, however, came very near being successful. If success had crowned Hood's banners at Franklin it is possible he would have taken Nashville the next day. That would possibly have given him Louisville soon afterward. Such hopes, however, were frustrated by the failure at Franklin. Hood invested Nashville, but on the 15th and 16th of December was totally defeated there by General Thomas. Between the 30th of November and 15th of December General Thomas was straining every nerve to mount a large body of cavalry. For this purpose horses were impressed wherever found. This produced great excitement in Louisville. Horses were taken out of carriages and wagons and every other sort of vehicle in the streets. The city was stripped of its horses and in their places mules were secured by the unlucky losers.

During the war the administration showed its respect for Louisville by placing in command Kentucky officers, to a great extent. Beginning with General Anderson, there followed Boyle, Burbridge, Palmer, com-

G. S. SCHUHMAN, President
H. S. COHN, Secretary and Treasurer

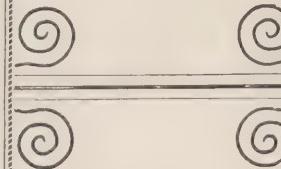
Daily, Semi-Weekly
and Weekly

Louisville Anzeiger

No. 341 West Green Street

The Anzeiger

Is the only daily newspaper published in the German language south of the Ohio; is the official advertising medium of the city of Louisville, and has a wide circulation throughout the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.



Subscription Rates

Daily by carriers	per week,	\$0 20
Semi-Weekly, by carriers . .	"	07½
Sunday, by carriers	"	05
Daily, by mail	per year,	9 00
Semi-Weekly, by mail . . .	"	3 40
Weekly, by mail	"	2 00
Sunday, by mail	"	2 00

The Anzeiger Job Department

Job Work in the **GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES** Done with Neatness and Dispatch

manding the District of Kentucky. As commandants of the post there were Colonels Mundy, Fairleigh and Bruce. The provost marshals were Colonels Dent, Ward and Jouett.

The close of the war was celebrated in Louisville with great rejoicings, public meetings, speakings and illuminations. A little after, the city was draped in mourning when word came that President Lincoln was assassinated. At this period many who had served the war on either side made Louisville their home, and entering into business or professional life became honored and useful citizens.

The history of Kentucky prepared by Richard H. Collins contains an account of events to the close of the war. The last chapter covering the war period was written by General Geo. B. Hodge, who served on the Confederate side. From that account the present writer quotes with pleasure the following :

"The terms of peace had scarcely been signed when the great popular heart of the state swelled with generous and magnanimous rivalry in the effort to repair the past. The soldiers who had fought and striven under the successful banners of the Union came back with no bitterness in their hearts, with no taunts on their lips. The war-worn exiles of the southern army, long before formal permission had been given by either state or Federal government, were summoned

back and received with open arms and affectionate greetings by both the Union and state's rights men. The people of the whole state seemed to remember with sorrowful pride the noble men who had died gallantly in the ranks of either army. Over their faults was thrown the mantle of the sweet and soothing charities of the soldier's grave; while for their services was manifested unstinted admiration for the valor with which they had borne the dangers and privations of the war."

The progress of the war brought to the city of Louisville many Confederate prisoners, some of whom died. On this and other accounts it became necessary to have a place of burial. In response to this call the well-known citizen of Louisville, E. Liter Hoffman, purchased a lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, for which he partially paid; the remainder of the price was not required by the managers of the cemetery. In this lot, which adjoins the National Cemetery in the same inclosure, two hundred and forty-five Confederates are buried.

The cemetery company also furnished space for the burial of the Federal soldiers. The government has made this spot a National Cemetery, having purchased the ground. In it are buried 4,027 Union soldiers.



NEW ALBANY FROM THE KENTUCKY & INDIANA BRIDGE.

150,000

People
Read

The Louisville Times

Unquestionable
Evidence

Of its greater circulation by more than
of any daily afternoon newspaper pub- **4 to 1**
lished in Kentucky is found in the fact that for
each of the last ten years it has been awarded the
County Printing by the Judge of the County Court.

Unequaled
Advantages

To merchants desiring to place their wares before
the territory surrounding the three Falls Cities and
the entire state of Kentucky.

It's acknowledged to be the breeziest, brightest
and best afternoon paper issued hereabouts, and with
its 150,000 daily readers is the most valuable after-
noon advertising medium in the South.

The Visitor's Favorite Newspaper

INVITATIONS TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

J. McDermott, Sam McKee and others. When the National Encampment met at Pittsburg in 1894, a committee of fifty citizens, including representatives of the Grand Army, attended, to push Louisville's interest. In an able speech, Hon. Henry Watterson forcibly presented the claims of Louisville, and by a unanimous vote the Encampment was given to our city.

LOUISVILLE'S INVITATION.

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic has never met south of the Ohio river, and such a meeting would lead to a better understanding and a higher appre-

The movement to secure for Louisville the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the G. A. R. had its inception October 10, 1893, when an entertainment was given at the Commercial Club, both the Blue and the Gray participating, by invitation, at which the feasibility of securing the Encampment was discussed. Mr. Jno. H. Milliken was chairman, and by virtue of being the chairman of the Commercial Club's committee on railways and telegraph, the supervision of the preliminary work fell to him. On the next day an organization for the purpose of securing the Encampment was consummated, each army post in Louisville, the Commercial Club, and the city-at-large being represented. From the start great energy was displayed and constant work done in the various state departments of the G. A. R. These departments were presented with gavels made from wood taken from the farm of Abraham Lincoln, and were addressed by Messrs. M. B. Bowden, E.

ciation between the people of the various sections of our united country each of the other and so conduce to that mutual respect and unity of sentiment and interest that should characterize the citizens of a great and lasting republic,

AND, WHEREAS, The city of Louisville, by reason of its central location and accessibility from all quarters of the country, its nearness to many notable battle-fields, its pleasant climate, its ability to comfortably accommodate large gatherings, and its situation on the loyal borderland between the two great contending sections of the country in the late Civil War, being a focus toward which the sentiment of North and South alike is drawn, and from which the spirit of good feeling established by such a meeting as that mentioned would most quickly permeate every section of the country, is conspicuously the most desirable of American cities for an encampment of the Grand Army,

AND, WHEREAS, The good people of Louisville are desirous of an opportunity to receive within their city's gates their fellow-citizens of the Grand Army, and by proper entertainment to express the sentiments of respect and appreciation which animate our people, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville:

That a sincere and urgent invitation be, and the same is hereby, cordially extended on the part of the city of Louisville and her people to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold in this city the annual encampment of the organization for the year 1895, and that with this invitation there be also extended the assurances of our people that in the event of its acceptance the reception accorded the Grand Army while the guests of Louisville will be equal to the most cordial ever accorded the organization, and such as shall increase, rather than detract from, such reputation as is now enjoyed by Kentucky and Kentuckians for generous hospitality.

Approved February 5, 1894.

HENRY S. TYLER, *Mayor.*

KENTUCKY'S INVITATION.

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic has heretofore met exclusively in what is called "the North;" but whereas, we recognize no sections in our country of to-day, no North and no South, believing that the bitterness of the past has died away, and that a warm reception to the Grand Army where "the sun shines bright on our old Kentucky home," here in what was once the borderland between

WABASH PAPER CO.

Manufacturers of the finest grade of
ENAMELED BOOK and LITHOGRAPH
TRANSLUCENTS

PAPERS

COATED MANILAS
LITHOGRAPH BLANKS
and BOX BOARDS

ALSO PLAIN ALL JUTE MANILAS

PRODUCTION, 40 TONS PER DAY

COATING CAPACITY 1,000 REAMS PER DAY

General Office, 514-515 Monadnock Bldg., CHICAGO

Mills at WABASH, IND.

Pictures for the Schoolroom

Reproductions of Photographs (SIZE, ABOUT 21X28 INCHES)

The Egyptian Sphinx and Pyramids	\$1.00
The Roman Forum	1.00
The Roman Coliseum	1.00
The Arch of Constantine	1.00
Court of Honor, World's Fair	1.00

Reproductions of Paintings (SIZE, 21X28 INCHES)

Scenes from the Life of Columbus

The First Voyage	\$1.50
Taking Possession of the New Country	1.50
Columbus at the Court of Barcelona	1.50
The Death of Columbus	1.50
Columbus' Caravels in Sight of Land	3.00
The Viking Ship	3.00

Examples for Art Study

Lessons in Pencil Drawing from Nature, W. N. Bartholomew

In Three Parts, each	\$.75
--------------------------------	--------

First Lessons in Landscape Drawing, W. N. Bartholomew

In Three Sets, each	\$.25
-------------------------------	--------

Studies in Composition and Color, Louis K. Harlow

Six Plates (Landscape) with full directions for painting. In Portfolio, price	\$3.00
---	--------

For fuller information send for catalogue and descriptive circulars, addressing

The Prang Educational Company

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

151 Wabash Avenue

Fountain Ferry Park

Foot of Market Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMILY RESORT
Meals Served at all Hours during
Day and Evening until Eleven
Telephone 1051

Take Market Street, Story and Frankfort Avenue Cars (Yellow Line)

TONY LANDENWICH, Proprietor

STREET CAR ROUTES.

MAIN STREET ROUTE—(Color, Yellow) From Twenty-sixth Street, up Main to Story Avenue.

CHESTNUT, JEFFERSON AND HANCOCK—(Color, Light Green) Starts Twenty-sixth and Chestnut, via Chestnut, Fifth Street, Jefferson Street, to end of Hancock.

TWELFTH, BROADWAY, FIFTEENTH STREET—(Color, Blue) Starts Twelfth and Magnolia, runs in Twelfth to Broadway, to Tenth Street, to Walnut, to Seventh, to Main Street, to L. & N. Station at First and Water. Also Twelfth and Broadway, in Twelfth Street to Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Fourteenth and Main, to Fifteenth Street, and out to Gallagher.

CAVE HILL AND WEST JEFFERSON STREET—(Color, Green) Starts Twenty-Sixth Street, up Jefferson to Second, to Broadway, to Cave Hill Cemetery.

SECOND STREET—(Color, Red) From Hill Street, in Second to Jefferson Street, to Fourth Street, to Main Street, to Seventh Street, to Market, to Fourth and return.

MARKET AND STORY AVENUE—(Color, Yellow) From Blind Asylum in to Story Avenue, to Market Street, down Market Street to Shawnee Park and Fountain Ferry.

WEST BROADWAY AND SECOND STREET—(Color, Yellow and Blue) From Twenty-first and Broadway, up Broadway to Second, in Second to Jefferson Street, to First Street, to L. & N. at First and Water.

PORTLAND AVENUE—(Color Green) From Thirty-fifth Street, up Portland Avenue to Thirteenth Street, to Market Street, to Shelby Street, to Ormsby Avenue.

EIGHTEENTH, MAIN AND PRESTON—(Color, Green) From Eighteenth and Dumesnil, in Eighteenth Street to Main, up Main to Preston, out Preston to City Limits.

SIXTH STREET—(Color, Green) From Hill Street, in Sixth Street to Main, to Fifth Street, to Chestnut Street, to Campbell Street, to Broadway, to Barret Avenue, to St. Louis Cemetery.

BROOK AND SEVENTH STREETS—(Color, Yellow) From Magnolia Avenue, in Seventh Street, to Oak, to Brook, to Chestnut, to Fourth, to Walnut, to Fifth, to Main, to Seventh, back to Magnolia Avenue.

CRESCENT HILL—(Color, Green) From Hamilton and Baxter Avenues to Crescent Hill and Reservoir.

BEARGRASS—(Color, Green) From Highland and Baxter Avenues, out Bardstown Turnpike about two miles.

GREEN STREET—(Color, Green) From Highland and Baxter Avenues, down Green to Twenty-eighth Street, to Parkland and Riverside Park.

BANK AND WALNUT STREETS—(Color, Yellow) From Thirty-third and Portland Avenue, up Bank Street to Nineteenth Street, to Walnut Street, to Fourth Street, to Main Street, to Fifth Street, to Market, to Fourth Street and return.

EAST WALNUT STREET—(Color, Yellow) From Broadway and Baxter Avenue, down Walnut to Fourth, in Fourth to Main Street, and return.

FOURTH STREET—(Color, Green) From First and Main to Fourth Street, out Fourth Street to Auditorium, to Louisville Jockey Club, via Seventh Street to Jacob Park, and via Third Street to Beechmont and Kenwood.

The above gives the regular routes over which cars are usually operated, but it may be found necessary to make many changes, on account of blockades occasioned by processions, etc.

contending sections, but is now the middle land of America, will drive away forever the fading shadows of the great fraternal strife; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, That in the name and on behalf of our state a cordial invitation be, and it is hereby, extended to the Grand Army of the Republic to pitch its camp in 1895 on Kentucky soil, beside the noble river which in darkest days watered alike the Northland and the Southland, and now bears upon its bosom the mingled traffic of a united people.

A. J. CARROLL, *Speaker House Representatives.*

ADDRESS OF KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT G. A. R.

The Kentucky Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in annual session in the city of Bowling Green, adopted the following address:

Year after year, since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, we, the Union Veterans of Kentucky, have left our pleasant homes in this loyal state and journeyed to the North, to the East, to the West, to the hospitable cities in which our several National Encampments have been held. This we did in order that we might again meet you, our comrades in arms, and testify by our presence to our unaltered sentiments of fraternity toward you, our steadfast fealty to the Grand Army and our undiminished patriotism. We were with you at San Francisco, at Boston and Minneapolis, and year after year we not only uncomplainingly submitted when the subsequent encampments were located at places remote from our homes, but loyal to your comfort and convenience we put behind us consideration of our own and heartily joined you in the selection you desired.

It seems to us that the time has now come when we may with modesty call upon you for some recognition of our sacrifices in your behalf. The city of Louisville, the metropolis of our state, through its general council, through its representative business men composing its commercial club, and through its Grand

Army posts, has extended the Grand Army of the Republic a cordial invitation to hold there its National Encampment in 1895. Centrally located, both geographically and as to population, easily accessible both by rail and water, possessing ample accommodations, Louisville offers remarkable advantages as a place for any national gathering; but when it is remembered that it is within easier reach of perhaps more veterans than any other city in America; that three-fifths of the entire Union armies in the late war passed through it; that it is on the loyal borderland between the two contending sections of the country in that glorious strife, and that its people are cultivated, enterprising, hospitable and patriotic, it must be regarded as an ideal city in which to hold the annual reunion of the "Boys who Wore the Blue." We ask you to remember our cheerful concessions to your convenience in other years and to give us, as an evidence of this, your vote and influence at Pittsburg in inducing the Grand Army to meet in national session in 1895 in the city of Louisville.

If we may ask this because of our course since the late war, how much more may we ask it in view of our conduct during that terrible time. Those of you who entered its service from the North went out with the blessing of your communities, leaving your families in security, and you returned after the war was over to find your neighbors still your friends, your families still safe, your property intact; but we went out in dread, leaving our homes and families in danger, and we returned to find our families scattered, our homes destroyed. Will it not be a small reward for the sacrifices of the soldiers of the Union in the South for their comrades once to lay aside the power that numbers give and to say, "You came to us through blood and fire, we will now come to you in peace?"

We, knowing the people of Kentucky and of Louisville, assure you that if you come you will be received as courteously and as hospitably as you have ever been anywhere. Will you not come? We recommend the adoption of above.

ALBERT SCOTT, *Chairman.*

WM. H. HARTON. J. J. BARNES.

EDWIN FORBES. E. H. HOBSON.



The Monotuck Paper Company

HOLYOKE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat and Ruled Writings

Envelope Papers, Enamelled Book, Coated Label

SUPERCALENDERED AND MACHINE-FINISHED BOOK

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES



“Big Four”

ROUTE

SOLID TRAINS DAILY
BETWEEN

Louisville, Indianapolis ^{AND} Chicago

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS, PARLOR CARS, ELEGANT
COACHES, DINING CARS

TRAINS LEAVE SEVENTH STREET STATION

S. J. GATES, General Agent Passenger Department
No. 218 Fourth Avenue

HARRINGTON & GOODMAN, Importers,

- - TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, - -

256 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

619 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

1860-1895

United Firemens Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

ROBERT B. BEATH, President JOSEPH L. CAVEN, Vice-President

DENNIS J. SWEENEY, Secretary

ASSETS, \$1,333,216.26

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - \$300,000.00

NET SURPLUS, - - - - - 117,411.41

EDWARD H. BEST & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Press Blanket and
Tapes

66 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TWENTY-NINTH ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville was held at Library Hall, Louisville, December 4, 1894, for the purpose of creating the Citizens' Committee, which should take charge of all preparations and arrangements necessary for the meeting of the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Louisville September 11, 1895. At this meeting a committee on organization of one hundred was authorized, to which was assigned the duty of selecting all proper officers. This committee of one hundred, with Captain John H. Leathers as chairman, met December 15th and elected the president, five vice-presidents and director-general, and delegated to these officers the authority to elect the general secretary and the chairmen of the standing committees.

OFFICERS.

T. H. SHERLEY	President
ANDREW COWAN	Vice-President
GEORGE W. GRIFFITHS	Vice-President
R. M. KELLY	Vice-President
CHARLES L. JEWETT	Vice-President
ISAAC F. WHITESIDE	Vice-President
JOHN H. LEATHERS	Treasurer
JOHN H. MILLIKEN	Director-General
WILLIAM CORNWALL, JR.	General Secretary

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers, consisting of the president, five vice-presidents, director-general, treasurer and general secretary and the chairmen of the standing committees shall consider all matters relating to the encampment, fill vacancies in the organization and appoint such other committees as circumstances may require.

STANDING COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN.

Finance	W. S. WYMOND
Transportation	C. P. ATMORE
Invitation and Reception	JOHN B. CASTLEMAN
Halls and Camp Fires	J. L. CHILTON
Accommodation	ALBERT SCOTT
Badges	T. J. BATMAN
Press	R. W. BROWN
Printing	C. C. TURNER
Parade and Review	H. S. COHN
Decoration and Illumination	CHARLES L. NELSON
Reunion and Naval Associations	MICHAEL MINTON
Medical Department	W. P. WHITE, M. D.
Auditing	E. C. BOHNE
Amusements	J. B. CAMP

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council, composed of the president and six others to be named by him, shall have full power to act on all matters, and the general secretary of the Board of Managers shall be secretary to the council. Chairmen of the various standing committees are required to submit to the council reports as to the progress of the work whenever called upon. All appropriations for committee expenditures shall be exclusively within the control of the council. Proceedings of the council shall be regularly reported to the Board of Managers. The Executive Council shall have authority to define the duties of all officers and committees. The council was perfected by the appointment of the five vice-presidents and the treasurer as members.

THE SEARCY LEDGER

Simple, Labor-Saving,
Accurate, Cheap

ITS MANY ADVANTAGES

- It unites the single and double-entry system of keeping accounts into one simple and comprehensive method.
- It saves the whole time and labor of drawing off accounts.
- Posting the Ledger makes out all accounts; therefore always ready to settle.
- The merchant never has to tell a customer to call at a more convenient season.
- It saves Journalizing; therefore, the expense of the book used before items are entered on the Ledger.
- The aggregate sales, when posted on stub, check off each sale on detachable sheet.
- Any one that can add up a column of figures can keep this Ledger correctly.
- It saves the expense of buying bill-paper.
- It is cheap, durable and of strictly first-class material and manufacture.
- Any merchant saves annually ten times the cost of Ledger in time, labor and annoyance.
- It is pronounced by expert bookkeepers the best, the simplest, the most accurate and the most complete plan of labor-saving book-keeping ever devised. It is a

GODSEND TO THE MERCHANT

And as much of a progressive improvement in its line as the telephone, electric light, typewriter or any other modern invention.

FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST, ADDRESS

Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.

W. B. BECKTOLD

ANDREW WUNSCH

Becktold & Co.

The Publishing House of the Southwest

200-212 Pine St.,

ST. LOUIS

Publishers
Printers and
Binders

The leading book manufacturing
house of the West



Eagle Pencil Co.

NEW YORK
MANUFACTURE THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
LEAD PENCILS **AUTOMATIC PENCILS**
STEEL PENS **MAGIC KNIVES**
COLORED PENCILS **ERASIVE RUBBER**
WOOD COVERED SLATE PENCILS **ETC., ETC.**

Ask your stationer for the **EAGLE** and accept no other



THOMAS H. SHERLEY, President, 5.

COL. ANDREW COWAN, First Vice-President, 3.

COL. R. M. KELLY, Third Vice-President, 2.

DR. GEO. W. GRIFFITHS, Second Vice-President, 1.

HON.

CHAS.

L.

JEWETT

, Fourth Vice-President, 8.

HON. ISAAC F. WHITESIDE, Fifth Vice-President, 6.

CAPT. JOHN H. LEATHERS, Treasurer, 7.

JOHN H. MILLIKEN, Director General, 4.

WM. CORNWALL, JR., General Secretary, 9.

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE
Headquarters —
FOR
TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES



Ribbons, Carbon, Manifold AND Typewriter Linen Papers

AND EVERYTHING IN SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR TYPEWRITING MACHINES

Our goods are all warranted, and guaranteed
to give satisfaction; if not, money refunded.

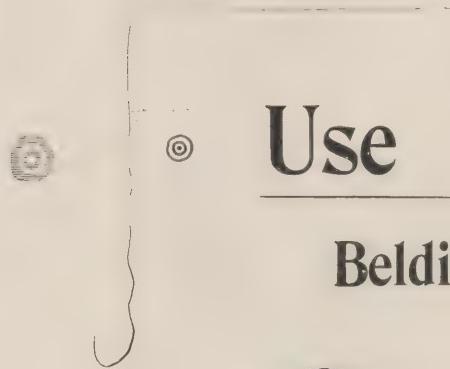
Please send for our New Catalogue, Sample
Book of Typewriter Linen Papers, and
Circular of the Keating Cleaning Brush,
shown in the above cut, to

THE S. T. SMITH CO.

No. 10 Park Place

N. Y. City, U. S. A.

14 Medals awarded at the World's
Columbian Exposition



Belding's
Wash Embroidery Silks
Will Wash

To obtain good results in Art Decorative Needle Work none but the best Silks should be used. Belding Bros. are the largest and most reliable silk manufacturers in the United States. They supply the entire trade of the United States and Canada. **BELDING'S WASH SILKS** are highly recommended by all the leading Art Dealers and Embroidery Teachers, for their Brilliance of Luster, Quality of Silk, Purity of Dye and Shading of Colors. The shadings are so near to nature's colors that the most satisfactory results may be acquired. **BELDING'S WASH SILKS** are unequalled in the permanency of their dyes. If properly washed the colors are guaranteed fast and will not run and may be used on the most delicate fabric. **BELDING'S SILKS** are sold by all leading dry goods merchants and art dealers in the United States and Canada. Write for directions How to Wash Silks, and Hints on Art Needle Work.



Factories

ROCKVILLE, CONN.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
BELDING, MICH.
PETALUMA, CAL.
MONTREAL, CAN.

Salesrooms

NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
ST. PAUL
NEW ORLEANS

CINCINNATI
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
SAN FRANCISCO
MONTREAL

COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall raise a fund for the necessary expenses of arranging for the Encampment. The chairman shall keep a book to be known as the subscription book, which shall contain a list of all moneys subscribed or in any way raised for the purposes of the Encampment, and pay same over to the treasurer as collected and make a report to the general secretary.



W. S. WYMOND, Chairman

CHAIRMEN OF DIVISIONS.

Apperley, Astley.
Ahrens, Theo., Jr.
Bachmann, Henry.
Bernheim, I. W.
Bloom, Levi.
Bohn, Geo. P.
Bottomley, Thos. S.
Cain, Colonel John S.
Castleman, Gen. John B.
Clarke, P. N.
Cralle, Lee.

Dolfinger, Edward.
Duncan, Thos. B.
Dunlap, John L.
Eddleman, Henry W.
Edinger, Andrew.
Fensterer, Leonard.
Flexner, Ben.
Grainger, Chas. F.
Gray, J. P.
Grinstead, James F.
Gathright, Colonel J. T.

Harris, W. F.
Hartwell, F. N.
Hettermann, J. J.
Henry, Frank.
Humler, Burt.
Hirsch, David.
Hess, Chas. P.
Herndon, Henry.
Jones, Simon N.
Johnson, W. H.
Kahlert, C. H.

Klauber, Henry.
Landenwicht, Tony.
Landrum, Tom J.
Leib, Louis.
Lemon, Brainard.
Marshall, John.
Muldoon, Mike.
Nanz, Henry.
Neuhaus, E. A.
Nones, W. C.

Osborne, W. G.
Pirtle, Alfred.
Ritter, Richard.
Rolph, W. T.
Schultz, Chas., Jr.
Seelbach, Louis.
Shackleton, C. H.
Shryock, W. S.
Speed, Austin.
Stevens, Fred E.

Stone, F. D.
Taylor, Hancock.
Taylor, Marion E.
Thalheimer, Wm.
Vance, Dr. Ap Morgan.
Waters, S. S.
Watterson, Hon. Henry.
Weissinger, Harry.
Wedekind, Henry.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

The Committee on Transportation shall take steps to secure the authorization from railroads of the lowest procurable rates from all points in the United States to and from Louisville, beginning ten days previous to the assembling of the National Encampment, have these rates fixed and published as soon as possible, make such other transportation arrangements as may be thought desirable, and especially provide for expeditious handling of baggage.



C. P. ATMORE, Chairman.

C. P. ATMORE, Chairman.
W. W. HITE, Vice-Chairman.

Bacon, E. H.
Broaddus, Andrew.
Brown, R. S.
Campbell, J. B.
Culp, W. N.

Cuneo, J. Pink.
Hagerty, C. H.
Harris, Frank.
Lynch, T. B.
Minary, T. J.

Mordue, Frank.
Parsons, R. E.
Scott, Albert.
Whedon, A.

Louisville Packing Co.

PACKERS OF

BEEF, PORK
AND MUTTON

AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

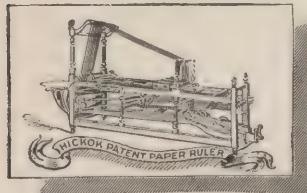
MAGNOLIA HAMS

And Absolutely Pure Leaf Lard

ALL MEATS GUARANTEED

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

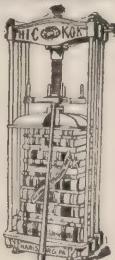
THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.



BINDERS' MACHINES



BESIDES THESE.



BOOK-BINDERS', PAPER-RULERS' MACHINERY, ETC.



TAKE HOME A BOX OF

COLGAN'S GUM

It is made in six delicious flavors

Tolu, Cinnamon, Orange, Peppermint.
Pepsin, Licorice

Our Pepsin Gum is made with Armour's high test Lactated Pepsin, and is unequalled for Dyspepsia.

The Cinnamon flavor is being prescribed largely by Dentists to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath.

Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co.

INCORPORATED.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CHOICE

Ciders and Vinegars

Catsup and
Worcestershire Sauce

Office, Fifteenth and Portland Avenue
Warerooms, First and Water

LOUISVILLE, KY.

INSPECTION INVITED



Travelers' Lunches

Neal, Morse & Co.

WOOLENS

Boylston Building
Washington and Boylston Streets

WM. H. NEAL · GEO. L. MORSE

ALF M. S. BUTLER

Boston

ON INVITATION AND RECEPTION.



GEN. JNO. B CASTLEMAN, Chairman.

the three cities and Grand Army to the members of the National Encampment.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, Chairman. MORRIS B. BELKNAP, Vice-Chairman.

Allen, C. F. J.
Armstrong, John A.
Armstrong, T. W.
Atherton, Jno. M.
Bailey, Wm. H.
Balke, R. F.
Ballard, Chas. T.
Bannon, Patrick.
Barkhouse, Julius.
Barr, John W.
Barret, John.
Bate, Phil B.
Belknap, Wm. R.
Bell, Henry A.
Bloom, Lee.

Bonnie, W. O.
Boyle, St. John.
Bradley, Lawrence.
Brand, Jno. H.
Brown, Gov. John Y.
Brown, J. T. S.
Buckner, Simon Bolivar.
Bullitt, Cuthbert.
Cain, John S.
Cain, W. W.
Caruth, Asher G.
Colgan, John.
Conrad, Theodore.
Cowan, Andrew.
Cox, Attilla.

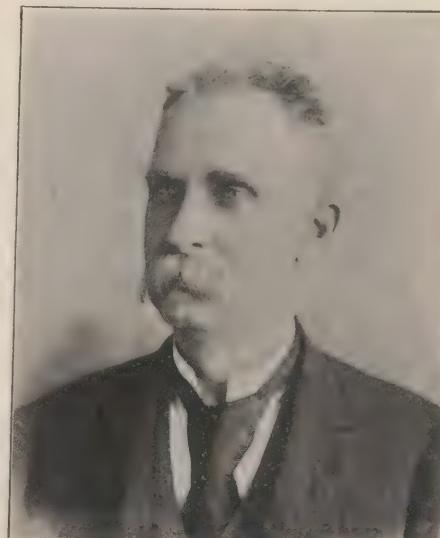
The Committee on Invitation and Reception shall, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, extend invitations to distinguished citizens of the United States, show courtesies and extend hospitalities to all such visitors by receiving them on arrival, calling upon them at their headquarters, and assisting in every way possible in promoting their comfort and contributing to their pleasure while in the three cities. The committee shall have charge of the arrangements for the formal welcome to be extended by the representatives of the state,

Hall, W. C.
Harris, Frank.
Henning, S. C.
Heyburn, Wm.
Hoertz, Fred.
Hoke, W. B.
Humphrey, Alex. P.
Hurley, M. M.
Jefferson, Henry T.
Johnson, Chas. F.
Johnston, J. Stoddard.
Jordan, John W.
Kelly, R. M.
Kerr, S. B.
Knott, J. Proctor.
Knott, R. W.
Knott, Stuart R.
Leach, James A.

Leathers, John H.
Lindsay, William.
Long, Chas. R.
McCulloch, Jos. G.
McDonald, Jno. S.
Miller, Silas F.
Morris, Geo. W.
Murray, Logan C.
O'Sullivan, Daniel E.
Peter, M. Cary.
Pirtle, Jas. S.
Poindexter, C. E.
Reeder, Levi.
Richards, A. E.
Sanders, D. W.
Seibert, Charles.
Selliger, Max.

Sherley, Douglas.
Smith, K. W.
Smith, M. H.
Stites, John.
Strother, John C.
Taggart, John D.
Tapp, P. H.
Toney, Sterling B.
Tyler, Henry S.
Watterson, Henry.
Weissinger, Harry.
Weller, John H.
Willson, Augustus E.
Winchester, Boyd.
Woolfolk, L. C.
Young, John D.
Zulauf, John.

ON HALLS AND CAMP-FIRES.



J. L. CHILTON, Chairman.

The Committee on Halls and Camp-Fires shall arrange for the meeting of the National Encampment, secure a hall for the sessions of that body and ladies' national organizations, see that they are suitably decorated, furnished and lighted, that they are kept in proper order, and that requisite facilities are provided for the conduct of the business of the Encampment. This committee shall have charge of all arrangements for camp-fire meetings.

Take home a
Souvenir
Box
of
DAY'S CANDIES
326 FOURTH AVENUE

ESTABLISHED 1877

VIENNA
Bakery and Restaurant Co.
INCORPORATED.
OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
TELEPHONE 103
249 and 251 Fourth Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

INCORPORATED 1888

C. C. MENGEL, JR., & BRO. CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Poplar, Cottonwood
Quartered Oak and Boxes**

EXPORTER OF LOGS AND LUMBER

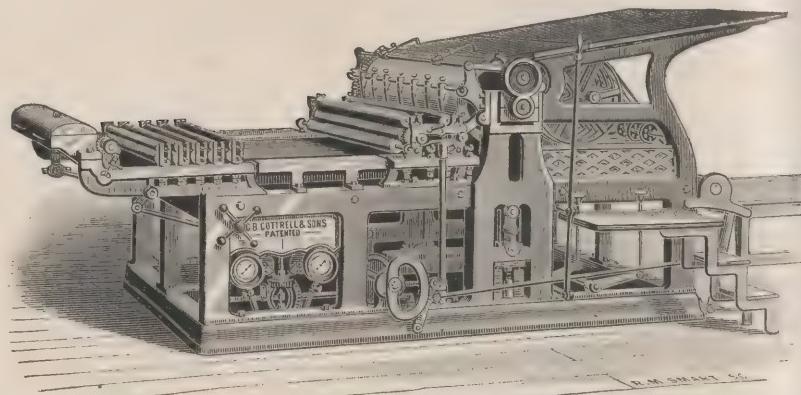
LOUISVILLE, KY.



Buy
"The White Hat"
LATEST NEW YORK STYLE
◎ C. B. SMITH ◎
SOLE AGENT

418 Fourth Avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.



NEW SERIES
TWO REVOLUTION
FOUR ROLLER

Printing Press

WE BUILD PRESSES OF ALL KINDS
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

This Souvenir was printed on a press of our manufacture

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.

OFFICES

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
297 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO
174 FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON

WORKS, WESTERLY, R. I.

J. L. CHILTON, Chairman.
T. E. BASHAM, Secretary.

CHAS. W. ERDMAN, Vice-Chairman.

Babbitt, E. M.
Baker, John.
Beilstein, J. W.
Bliss, C. H.
Bridges, Curd M.
Burton, Hardy.
Capito, George H.
Caron, C. K.
Dugan, Irving.
Dupre, Dr. C. F.
Elkins, Dr. J. R.
Evans, Harry R.

Fairleigh, D. W.
Finck, Carl H.
Fowler, John.
Gaeble, Lewis.
Gettig, Phil.
Hensler, John.
Huber, L.
Iring, Henry.
Kraher, Adam.
McKee, Samuel.
Mundy, W. H.

Overstreet, C. E.
Parker, J. C.
Rees, Thos. H.
Richie, Judge Chas. G.
Ross, Samuel.
Spencer, Enos.
Sperry, D. B.
Stein, August.
Troll, Chas.
Vaughan, Robt.
Winters, Lawrence.

ON ACCOMMODATIONS.



ALBERT SCOTT, Chairman.

depots and in various parts of the three cities.

The Committee on Accommodations shall arrange for accommodations with hotels, boarding-houses and private citizens; secure the reservation of such buildings and grounds as may be required in providing accommodations for the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They shall see that the occupants of buildings and grounds are protected from encroachments upon their rights, and shall look after their general welfare and comfort; establish a system for the proper delivery of mails, and locate information bureaus at

ALBERT SCOTT, Chairman.
J. B. QUARRIER, Secretary.

JOHN A. STRATTON, Vice-Chairman.
STANLEY BROWN, Clerk.

SUB-CHAIRMEN.

Apperley, Astley.
Blaes, John.
Borschneck, L. G.
Caufield, C. J.

Drescher, John.
Glover, W. E.
Hair, J. F.
Hallenberg, H. J.

Ruckstuhl, J. G.
Stege, Julius A.
Stratton, John A.

COMMITTEE.

Adams, John W.
Akers, Frank.
Altsheler, Ed.
Ausbeck, Gus.
Bernheim, I. W.
Berry, E.
Bottger, B. H.
Bronner, Seigel.
Bruens, Fred.
Cramer, Jno. H.
Detchen, T.
DeWitt, John.
Diefenbach, George L.
Dreher, Henry.
Drescher, John.
Dupre, C. F.
Fehr, Fred.
Fihe, C. J.
Frail, Emmett.
Freeman, J. C.
Frishe, C. C.
Goodwin, Dr. Harry.
Gropp, A. J.
Guetig, Phil.
Hail, Wm. M.
Hallenberg, Adolph.
Hirsch, Louis.
Hirsch, David.
Hoffman, Phil.
Hubbuch, Phil.
Kessler, P. L.
Klingman, F. M.

Kunkel, C.
Loefler, Fred E.
Lucas, S.
Lucas, S., Jr.
McAtee, A. H.
McCulloch, H. H.
Martin, Ervin.
Mayer, Geo.
Montz, Wm.
Neider, Henry.
Niehoff, J. H.
Ochs, F. E.
Ohmann, Fred.
Ohmann, Herman.
Olmstead, C. D.
Parlier, J. W.
Peyton, W. T.
Phillips, Julius.
Przykucho, T.
Reccius, J. W.
Rees, Dr. B. G.
Rodes, H. C.
Richter, Wm.
Riebel, Fred.
Ritter, Chas.
Robinson, C. L.
Romeiser, Geo.
Sanders, John.
Schaumberger, Emil.
Scheffler, Jos.
Schmitt, Dr. C. H.

Schneider, Andrew.
Schneider, Jos.
Schoening, S.
Scholl, F. J.
Schunter, Frank.
Schwabel, Jacob.
Scott, W. R.
Seiler, Henry.
Semonin, W. J.
Sibler, Joseph.
Silberg, Jos.
Simon, J. P.
Spahn, Henry.
Speed, Val.
Stammel, W.
Stark, T. E.
Stevens, L. F.
Sturgeon, Thos.
Taylor, Thos.
Thum, Chas. F.
Tileston, Dr. H.
Varble, Melville.
Vonderheide, Jos.
Wagoner, John J.
Wathen, W. S.
Watkins, W. J.
Weber, Jos.
Wedekind, E. H.
Welle, John M.
Wierville, Wm.
Woelflin, Geo.

F. E. OKIE, President
F. B. OKIE, Treasurer

A. L. STEELMAN, Vice-President
GEO. B. WRIGHT, General Manager

F. E. OKIE COMPANY

High Grade Printing Inks

Kenton Place above Lodge Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Fischer-Leaf Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Slate and Wood Mantels

ALSO ARIZONA STOVES AND RANGES

Office and Salesroom, Nos. 433 and 435 West Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

This Interests YOU

Chemical Plants Designed, Erected & Started.
Factories Superintended.

JOHN ENEQUIST,

Complete Plans & Specifications Furnished.
Consultation by the Year.

Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer,

Formerly Superintendent Cochrane Chemical Co., of Boston,
and Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Co., of New York.

136 LIBERTY STREET,

New York.

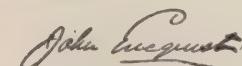
July 17th, 1895. 189

Messrs. Manhattan Soap Co.,

Gentlemen:-

I have examined your CREAM COMPLEXION SOAP, and find it
to contain VEGETABLE OILS, BUTTERMILK, GLYCERINE and ALMOND MEAL
and to be free from ALKALI, and in my opinion a PURE soap.

Yours truly,



If your dealer cannot supply you, send ten cents in coin or stamps to **Manhattan Soap Co.**

550 W. 36th Street

NEW YORK

NEW ALBANY, IND.

LOUIS BIR, Chairman. JOSEPH D. POUTCH, Vice-Chairman.

Adkins, W. R.
Clark, G. E.

Koch, G. H.
Durbin, J. W.

Fite, Andrew.
Sowl, C. H.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

THOS. B. RADER, Chairman. R. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Abbott, Frank.
Cain, W. W.
Davis, Will.
Graham, J. A.

Guy, Nathan.
Mayer, Ernest.
Parks, Floyd.
Pfau, W. C.

Robinson, Ben.
Schwaninger, A.
Stultz, P. P.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION.

F. I. BROCAR, Chairman, 604 W. Jefferson street.

E. B. Addison, Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
Chas. Blatz, Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.
William Heaton, 1536 Bank St.
George Lang, 2304 Brook St.
L. S. Merrimee, cr. Currie Fertil. Co.
A. R. Sharpe, 266 Pyne, New Albany.
J. D. Sheppard, 306 Sixth St.
F. W. Schoppenhorst, 4th and Market.
Jas. R. Kelly, Spring St., Jeff 'ville.

F. E. Stephens, 1032 Sixth St.
C. W. Fearman, 535 Sixth St.
Wm. Stitzel, 1036 W. Jefferson.
H. S. Saunders, 510 Twenty-sixth St.
L. E. Bradley, 807 Washington St.
W. H. Dill, 735 E. Walnut St.
Col. Albert Scott, 416 26th St.
P. P. Cloud, 2542 W. Main St.
G. C. Seibert, Fourth ward.

NEW ALBANY.

O. P. ANDERSON, Chairman.

Briggs, Wm.
Burk, R. E.
Crecelius, C. E.
Curl, P. N.
Frederick, Merrill.

Funk, Prof. J. P.
Hartman, Louis.
Klarer, Matt.
Knoefel, Bruno.
Mathers, Milton.

Mitchell, William.
Nafius, John.
Ruter, Charles.
Strack, George.



T. J. BATMAN, Chairman.

ON BADGES.

The Committee on Badges shall select designs for the badges to be given members and officers of the National Encampment, members of the different committees, or such other persons as badges should be provided for. They shall receive proposals for furnishing such badges and shall have charge of the distribution of all badges, but shall not issue badges to persons not entitled to them.

T. J. BATMAN, Chairman.

M. A. WATHEN, Vice-Chairman.

COMMITTEEMEN.

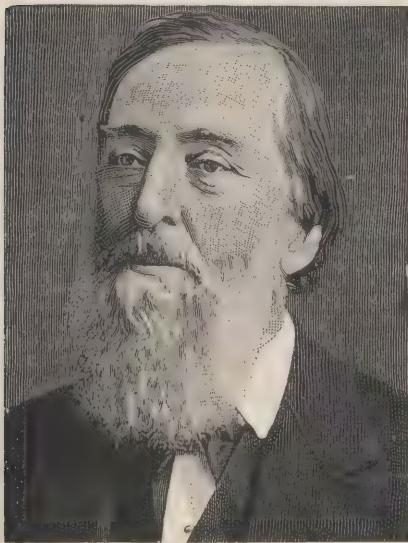
Adams, Stanley.	Dreyfus, Barnie.	Pottinger, Tom.
Bakrow, Chas.	Hirsch, David.	Rees, Thos. H.
Barth, Paul C.	Johnson, Emory G.	Rieger, George.
Bossung, Chas. C.	Kerr, Geo.	Sheppard, J. D.
Cornwall, Aaron.	Lutz, F. F.	Stewart, Louis.
Dolfinger, Edw.	Morningstar, Sam.	Wathen, Nace.

NEW ALBANY.

JOS. D. POUTCH, Chairman.

Dunbar, Chas.	Hassenmiller, Chas.	Mix, W. W.
Greenwood, C. B.	Howe, Lloyd.	

THE COURIER-JOURNAL



W. N. HALDEMAN, President

The Leading Daily OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST



HENRY WATTERSON, Editor

Subscription Rates are

By mail—in advance—postage
prepaid

Daily edition, one year	\$6 00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8 00
Sunday edition, one year	2 00
Saturday edition, one year	1 50
Weekly edition, one year	1 00

Address

The Courier-Journal Co., Fourth Ave. and Green St., Louisville, Ky.

No paper in America is more generally
read or more frequently quoted than
the Courier-Journal.

Reaches the best class of readers in
its territory and is the most valuable
advertising medium south of the Ohio
river.

Advertising Rates promptly furnished upon request

ON PRESS.

The Committee on Press shall secure the publication of such articles as will aid the general work of the organization, and shall arrange for requisite facilities for newspaper work during the Encampment by members of the press.



R. W. BROWN, Chairman.

COMMITTEEMEN.

Allen, W. L.
Aroni, Ernest.
Baird, John A.
Batts, H. C.
Bell, W. H.
Bell, H. H.
Bristol, Ralph.
Buchanan, John.
Burgevin, C. T.
Carter, Slaughter.
Cawein, F. W.
Chappell, Frank.
Coleman, W. J.
Colston, R. S.

Converse, Rev. T. E.
Cooksey, E. Covington.
Cronk, E. L.
Dailey, Chas.
Delaplaine, H. A.
Dinkelspiel, Louis.
Dod, Harry.
Douglass, W. W.
Drewry, Thos.
Eaton, Rev. T. T.
Farnsley, Pericles.
Field, W. H.
Finley, W. M.
Fitzpatrick, Edward.

Ford, A. Y.
Forrester, Walter.
Freeman, J. C.
Frei, Paul.
German, Lewis.
Gerth, Chas.
Haldeman, John A.
Hall, Thos. O.
Hopper, J. W.
Hughes, Wallace.
Hurst, Harry.
Jones, Geo. A.
Kavanaugh, Bernard.
Kelly, E. W.

Kellond, Olive.
Kimbrell, B. F.
Knott, E. S.
Knott, Richard W.
Lawson, Owen.
Lawson, Orville W.
Levy, Fred.
Lippold, Ben.
Logan, E. G.
Loos, W. J.
Macpherson, Ewan.
Malona, James.
Manecke, A.
Marcosson, I. F.
Means, Harry L.

Musgrove, Chas. Ham.
Nall, I. B.
Newman, Geo. W.
Nunemacher, Frank C.
Offutt, H. Y.
Platt, Bernard.
Robertson, Harrison.
Sears, C. E.
Schaffer, Fred.
Schuhmann, Geo. S.
Schuhmann, Leo.
Speed, Joshua F.
Speed, Philip.
Stallings, Louis.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

E. F. DISHMAN, *Chairman.*

Brown, R. W.
Brown, Fred J.
Cottom, Chas. W.

Stouffer, Frank.
Taliaferro, Lewis.
Turpin, Edgar.
Von Schleinitz, Emil.
Vreeland, Graham.
Vreeland, Hubert.
Watkins, T. G.
Wilberding, Joseph.
Williams, Frank.
Work, Richard.
Young, C. C.
Miller, Miss Elvira S.
Milton, Miss Barry.
Ormsby, Miss Bessie.
Thixton, Miss Marie M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

REUBEN DAILEY, *Chairman.*

Broy, Devore.
Englehardt, Editor.
Ferguson, C. S.

Peters, Jonathan.
Stoy, H. B.
Tuley, W. Floyd.

STATE-AT-LARGE.

Bacon, Henry . . . Bardstown, Ky.	Hodges, John O. . . Lexington, Ky.
Bowmar, D. M. . . Versailles, Ky.	Howard, C. C. . . Hodgenville, Ky.
Campbell, J. W. . . Middlesborough, Ky.	Lyne, J. A. . . Henderson, Ky.
Chrisholm, T.O. . . Franklin, Ky.	Meacham, C. M. . Hopkinsville, Ky.
Coke, J. Guthrie . . Russellville, Ky.	Richardson, J. M. . Glasgow, Ky.
Davison, E. L. . . Pineville, Ky.	Roberts, Sam . . . Lexington, Ky.
Denham, G. A. . . Williamsburg, Ky.	Rouss, O. A. . . Bowling Green, Ky.
Dickey, J. J. . . Jackson, Ky.	Sommers, Harry . . Elizabethtown, Ky.
Dilday, N. J. . . Paducah, Ky.	Stears, J. B. . . Nicholasville, Ky.
Duncan, Henry, Jr. Lexington, Ky.	Walton, W. P. . . Stanford, Ky.
Gaines, Loving W. Elkton, Ky.	Willis, George L. . Frankfort, Ky.
Giovanroli, Harry Danville, Ky.	Woods, C. E. . . Richmond, Ky.
Glenn, J. J. . . Madisonville, Ky.	Woodson, Urey . . Owensboro, Ky.

ON PRINTING.

The Committee on Printing shall have charge of all printing, secure all estimates for printed matter, prepare or cause to be prepared matter for the official programme and such guide books as may be ordered.

CYRUS C. TURNER, Chairman.

Bloom, Dr. I. N.	Cox, Attila.	McKee, Col. Samuel.
Buckner, James F.	Echols, Gen. J. E.	Rave, Herman, Jeff'ville.
Bush, S. S.	Haydon, C. G.	Sherley, Douglas.
Cardwill, Miss M.E., N.A.	Hays, Will S.	Speed, Capt. Thos.
Cowan, Col. Andrew.	Johnston, Col. J. Stod'rd.	Thomas, Pack.

ON PARADE AND REVIEW.



COL. HENRY S. COHN, Chairman.

sons as receive invitations by order of the president of the Citizens' Committee. This committee shall arrange for horses and carriages desired by visiting officers and members of the G. A. R. on the day of the parade; shall arrange for the equipment of such horses, and shall see that all horses and carriages engaged for use on the day of the parade are taken to the appointed place. They shall ascertain in

advance by correspondence who will want horses, and shall collect from persons who engage them the charge for their use, which shall be the same in all cases. The committee shall endeavor to prevent owners or drivers of horses and vehicles from charging more than the usual price at any time during the week of the Encampment. This committee shall also arrange for all music required during the reception and entertainment of the National Encampment.

COLONEL HENRY S. COHN, Chairman.

HERMAN V. COHN, Sub-Chairman Parade and Review.

LEO SCHUHMAN, Sub-Chairman Horses and Carriages.

THOS. SATTERWHITE, JR., Sub-Chairman Music.

Albers, Dr. Henry.	Hammond, D. M.	Neumeyer, Chas.
Albin, H.	Henseler, John.	Nord, Louis.
Albright, Fred.	Hobson, Gen. E. H.	Nuetzel, Fred O.
Barkhouse, Julius.	Hoffman, J. H.	Oertel, John.
Batts, Henry C.	Hollerauer, Otto.	Pelton, A. R.
Benninger, A.	Huhlein, Chas. F.	Peyton, Dr. D. C.
Benninger, John A.	Hutchins, J. B.	Pfau, Will C.
Bliss, C. H.	Kahlert, Chas.	Phelps, Zach.
Borntraeger, J. M.	Kahlert, J. H.	Pirtle, Alf.
Brockmann, Henry.	Kettmann, Geo. H.	Quast, J. Henry
Brzozowski, Dr. S.	Knecht, H.	Raible, Will.
Burford, Stonewall J.	Kosiol, L.	Rapp, W. E.
Burt, Henry.	Kreger, Will.	Rave, Herman.
Carter, Dr.	Kratz, Paul.	Rawson, A.
Cohn, Herman.	Langen, E. O.	Riley, W. E.
Coyle, E. A.	Layer, Gottlieb.	Satterwhite, Thos., Jr.
Daily, Reuben.	Leidigh, Samuel.	Schmitt, R.
Davies, Wm.	Levy, A.	Schmidt, Prof. Karl.
Diehl, C. Lewis.	Mahlo, Emil.	Schmitt, Al.
Dietzman, A. S.	Mallory, W. M.	Senn, Frank P.
Dorn, R. H.	McAteer, John.	Sharpe, Augustus.
Drach, Max.	McCleery, Lewis R.	Speckert, Frank.
Eaken, E. C.	McConathy, W. J.	Speckert, A. J.
Everbach, George L.	Meddis, S. S.	Stege, Jul. A.
Fehr, Frank, Jr.	Meglemry, Edw.	Stewart, L. T.
Fischer, J. J.	Meyer, Chas. D.	Stine, Dr. H. C.
Flexner, H. M.	Moore, Henry H.	Stratton, John A.
Frederick, L.	Morawec, Ernst.	Struck, J. N.
Glover, W. E.	Morningstar, S.	Struck, Robert N.
Goepper, Chas. D.	Morris, John S.	Struss, H. C.
Grainger, Chas. F.	Nafius, John.	Stucky, Dr. J. H.

Syers, John.
Von Schleinitz, Emil.
Terry, Jas. A.

Ware, D. W.
Weber, Chas. A.
Wedekind, H. W.
Weller, John H.

Werth, Dr. Fred.
Wolf, George.
Zimmermann, J. A.

ON DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.



CHARLES L. NELSON, Chairman.

CHARLES L. NELSON, Chairman.
LEWIS STEWART, Vice-Chairman.
A. H. ROBINSON, Sub-Chairman.

Ackerman, Frank.

Atkinson, J. B.

Baker, W. T.

Bankman, Smith.

Barnes, C. E.

Barnes, R. A.

Barthel, Joe.

Bauer, Geo.

Beckmann, Oscar.

Blancagniel, William.

Blandford, Charles.

Bolton, Frank.

Bosshart, Thomas.

Bossmeyer, Fred.

Bierbaum, Charles F.

Bourlier, Al.

Bowes, J.

Bruck, John.

Buck, Christ.

Burnett, Harry.

Carrington, Thomas.

Casler, J. S. S.

Check, George W.

Clem, Frank.

Cochran, John L.

Corbin, G. W.

Crowder, L. A.

Cusoden, Harry.

Davidson, Louis T.

Danforth, H. C.

Darrah, M. B.
Darragh, Al B.
Day, William H.
Demmitt, Addison.
DeGarmo, John.

Deuser, George D.
Dittman, J. T.

Donahue, Dick.

Drescher, John.

Dufficy, T.

Eddy, W. D.
Emrich, H. A.

Ethridge, John A.

Figg, L. R.

Fischer, Philip.

Flexner, Isadore.

Foree, William G.

Fowler, J. W.

French, Jow.

Funk, J. T.

Garrett, George H., Jr.

Gatto, Larry.

Gies, Andrew J.

Gies, William A.

Glover, William.

Gotthart, William.

Green, Joe.

Hafendorfer, C.

Habich, I. E.

Hamilton, Eugene.

Heeb, John.

Herbold, Ed P.

Herold, Frank.

Heverin, C. T.

Heverin, E. T.

Higgin, T. W.

Hirsch, David.

Atkins, William R.

Brown, C. C.

Dibble, Henry.

Friend, William.

Hood, Dr. J. C.
Hooper, Dr. J.
Huffaker, Jos. M.
in der Stroth, F. A.

Irving, George L.
Irving, George W.

Jacob, Sam.

Johnson, John.

Kahlert, Charles H.

Kaltenbach, J.

Keisker, Fred W., Jr.

Korb, Sam.

Kremer, Al H.

Lannon, G. T.

Leatherman, C. T.

Lewis, John C.

Liebest, Ed.

Long, Finis E.

Meister, Fred.

Miller, John.

Mitchell, Dave.

Muldoon, M.

McConnell, J. W.

McCullough, James.

McDowell, Harry.

Nanz, Henry.

Oswald, Dave.

Ott, W. E., Sr.

Page, W. W.

Pelott, C.

Pheiffer, Fred.

Preis, H.

Preston, Charles.

Reccius, J. W.

Rees, Thomas H.

Rees, Warren J.

Reimers, C. W.

NEW ALBANY.

Durbin, John W.

Hassenmiller, Charles.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Myers, N. H.

Needl, E. G.

Reinhardt, Jacob.
Renfro, Wallace W.
Rickman, W. F.
Robards, William J.

Roeher, H.

Ross, A. J.

Samuels, C. W.

Satterwhite, T. P., Jr.

Schneider, A.

Senning, F.

Shafer, William.

Simms, Louis.

Smith, Charles.

Sowden, C. E.

Sowders, James.

Stark, John.

Stern, Jacob.

Sturgeon, T. W.

Straus, August.

Swift, W. H.

Taylor, T. P.

Thieman, John H.

Tusman, H. C.

Vetter, John.

Watson, Frank.

Watson, Thomas.

Watson, William.

Watts, T. P.

Weaver, C. P.

Weston, Charles.

Wiggins, Theodore W.

Wilson, J. E.

Wittle, Herman.

Wolpert, William.

Wolf, Henry.

Wood, Harry.

Woody, Dr. Sam.

Steinhauer, George E.

Peyton, George.

N. M. URI & CO.

Bourbon and Rye
Whiskies

DISTILLERS

100 and 102

East Main Street

Louisville, Ky.

Galt House

LOUISVILLE, KY.



RATES, \$3.00 TO \$5.00 PER DAY

A. R. COOPER, Manager

Six per cent per
annum

Cash Dividends
Guaranteed

Invest \$100.00 to \$5,000.00 in Paid-up
Stock of the

UNITED STATES
Building and Loan Association
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
OFFICE, 232 FIFTH ST.

REFERENCES

♦
Louisville Banking
Company
Louisville Trust
Company

Food for the Sick

A complete little book, by Mrs. Eliza R. Parker, the well-known household writer, and author of "Economical Housekeeping," "Cookery and Housekeeping" and "Complete Housekeeping." It will be found to fill a long felt requirement in every household, containing as it does full information on the important subject of suitable diet for the sick in various diseases, as well as for convalescents, directions for cooking and daintily serving food for the ailments of a family, as well as to know what to do in case of accidents and emergencies.

CLOTH, BY MAIL, 50 CENTS

Courier-Journal Job Printing Co.

PUBLISHERS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ON REUNIONS AND NAVAL ASSOCIATIONS.



CAPT. MICHAEL MINTON, Chairman.

CAPTAIN M. MINTON, Chairman.

J. W. HAMMOND, Secretary.

GEO. FRITSCHNER, Sub-Chairman Naval Veterans.

DR. L. W. GERMAN, Sub-Chairman Halls.

JNO. FOWLER, Sub-Chairman Western Army Reunions.

F. H. POPE, Sub-Chairman Eastern Army Reunions.

SAM'L MCKEE, Sub-Chairman Ex-Prisoners of War Reunions.

J. H. BROWNING, Sub-Chairman Signal Corps Reunions.

J. W. EDMONSON, Sub-Chairman Naval Parade.

F. H. NINEKIRK, Sub-Chairman Sons of Veterans.

ELIAS SPAULDING, Sub-Chairman Colored Soldiers.

The Committee on Reunions and Naval Associations shall have charge of all reunions that may be held during the Encampment week, shall ascertain as soon as practicable what companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps or other military or naval associations desire to hold reunions, determine the time and place of such meetings and make all other necessary arrangements therefor. This committee shall also confer with the national officers of the Naval Association as to the character of the display of that body, and make all necessary arrangements for the same.

Annear, J. F.
Bachus, L.
Bachus, L. A.
Bakrow, Richard D.
Bartman, John.
Beilstein, E.
Bliss, C. H.
Bliss, Herbert.
Brandt, Gus.
Brooks, John.
Brumfield, N.
Bruener, John.
Capito, D. W.
Capito, Geo.
Carpenter, W. R.
Cook, Wm.
Coogle, Chas.
Cummins, Theo.
Currie, Chas.
Denny, R.
Dohn, A.
Duncan, Thos. B.
Duncan, T. B., Jr.
Duncan, Scott.
Eastin, J. F.
Fey, John.
Fogle, Thos.
Foose, John.
Foree, W. G.
Fowler, Frank.

Frishe, C. C.
Fritschner, Geo.
Grierson, Adam.
Gunkel, A.
Haefling, C. C.
Hager, P. H.
Hammond, J. W.
Hanford, R. H.
Hans, Louis.
Hicks, J. W.
Hoertz, Fred.
Hoertz, John.
Hoertz, Jacob.
Hoffman, John.
Hoskins, Thos.
Jacob, R. T.
Jones, C. L.
Krippenstapel, Geo. W.
Landrum, C.
Lasley, J. M.
Lewis, Wm.
Martine, J. P.
Mathews, Frank.
Matthews, B.
Moody, Royal.
Morris, Horace O.
Mullin, James E.
Newbill, Ed D.
Newman, Scott.
Newman, W. H.

Norwood, A. B.
Pfeiffer, John F.
Porter, B. F.
Renwick, John.
Renwick, Wm.
Rodger, James.
Ryan, Richard E.
Shoemaker, Wm.
Sharer, M.
Sheehan, Thos.
Smith, J. R. W.
Smith, Wm.
Speckert, Frank.
Stafford, Walter F.
Starr, Chas.
Stiglitz, W. H.
Story, Reuben.
Sweeney, M. J.
Thomas, Sanford.
Timmons, R. H.
Totten, G. W.
Ware, Dan.
Watts, Richard.
Welle, J. M.
Wentzell, Conrad.
Whales, Jas.
White, Phil.
Wilson, W. H.
Wimpp, Wm.
Wybrant, Frank.

NEW ALBANY.

Baldwin, E. H.
Brazil, Edw.
Davis, G. W.

Edmonson, J. W.
Hans, L.

Love, Homer.
Mitchell, W. W.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Sweeney, M. J.

Timmons, R. H.

HENRY LINDENMEYR & SONS

Paper Warehouse



Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 East Houston Street, Puck Building
NEW YORK

BRANCH WAREHOUSE, 20 BEEKMAN STREET
ALL KINDS OF PAPER MADE TO ORDER

Geo. M. Dietz & Co.

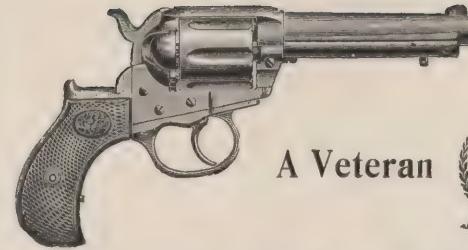
Manufacturers of
Account Books of every variety
Commercial and Fancy Stationery
Printing, Lithographing and Binding

514 West Main Street,

Louisville, Ky.



B. F. AVERY & SONS' FACTORY, LOUISVILLE, KY. Established 1825.



A Veteran

1840
1895

in Hardware

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

INCORPORATED.

115 TO 121 WEST MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE

Hardware, Cutlery
Guns, Fishing Tackle

THE LARGEST HARDWARE
HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

WIRE FENCING AND FARM SUPPLIES
BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, STRUCTURAL IRON, STEEL

More Avery Plows are made and sold annually than any other make
Avery Plows are in regular and increasing use in every country on the globe
Watch for the Trade Mark and buy no Plows or Repairs without it

For \$3.00

We send to any address, all
charges prepaid by
us, this

"World's Favorite" Garden Plow

Send for circular and you will want
it if you have a garden, truck
patch or farm

B. F. AVERY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

BRANCHES

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DALLAS, TEXAS

STOCKTON, CAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We make Plows, Planters, Cultivators and Harrows for every soil and crop. Catalogue Free



THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.



DR. W. P. WHITE, Medical Director.

may be in charge of the Citizens' Executive Board.

DR. W. P. WHITE, Medical Director.

DR. HENRY S. TULEY, Secretary.

DR. T. F. BULLOCK, } Assistants.

DR. C. T. POPE,

DR. T. P. SATTERWHITE, Chief Surgeon Hospitals.

DR. SAM H. GARVIN, Chief Ambulance Corps.

DR. L. D. KASTENBINE, Assistant.

DR. JULIA INGRAM, Chairman Ladies' Medical Department.

DR. ANNA LAWRENCE, Secretary Ladies' Medical Department.

Allen, B. A.

Allen, D. T.

Allen, H. G.

Allen, M. K.

Allhands, D. S.

Anderson, Turner.

Anderson, W. H.

Awbrey, J. W.

Bailey, Wm.

Bailey, W. O.

Baker, T. H.

Bakewell, Frank.

Barbour, Frank.

Barbour, Philip.

Bates, G. W.

Bate, R. A.

Bayless, H.

Benners, J. W.

Beutel, G. P.

Bindewald, W. A.

Blackburn, Cary B.

Blackburn, J. T.

Bloch, O. E.

Bloom, I. N.

Blue, W. R.

Bodine, J. M.

Boggess, W. T.

Boone, C. S.

Bryan, E. H.

Brzozowski, S.

Bueren, A. F.

Bullington, T. A.

Bullitt, Thos. F.

Burton, G. W.

Buschmeyer, J. H.

Butler, T. L.

Cady, H. Maxwell.

Cannon, H. R.

Carpenter, E. L.

Carter, W. T.

Cartledge, A. M.

Cawein, C. L.

Cecil, J. G.

Chapman, W. C.

Cheatham, L. T.

Cheatham, Wm.

Chenoweth, J. S.

Clokey, A. A.

Cochran, Samuel.

Collins, Moses.

Coomes, M. F.

Corrigan, F. E.

Cottell, H. A.

Cox, G. H.

Dabney, S. G.

Dale, W. E.

Davis, J. F.

Day, F. A.

Doherty, Wm. B.

Dugan, W. C.

Dunlap, Robt.

Dunn, J. T.

Dupre, C. F.

Duvall, H. A.

Eddy, A. Lee.

Eddy, C. B.

Eddy, Louis.

Embry, S. E.

Enright, J. B.

Evans, J. L.

Evans, T. C.

Fais, C.

Fallis, Robert.

Ferguson, J. P.

Finck, T. D.

Fitzbutler, H.

Forrester, Wm.

Forst, A.

Fowler, F. G.

Frank, Louis.

Franklin, David.

Galvin, G. W.

Garr, B. A.

Garvin, S. H.

Gilbert, R. B.

Givens, Adam.

Godshaw, C. C.

Goodman, John.

Goodman, H. M.

Graham, H. W.

Graham, T.

Grant, E. A.

Grant, H. H.

Grant, T. P.

Grant, W. E.

Green, W. O.

Gregory, J. G.

Griffiths, G. W.

Griswold, A. V.

Gosnell, T. E.

Guest, J. W.

Guntermann, Peter B.

Gutermuth, W. C.

Haberer, C. H.

Hartwell, S. A.

Harvey, C. W.

Hays, J. E.

Heidlinger, John C.

Helmke, J. N.

Henderson, E. R.

Herzer, Edw.

Heuser, Henry.

Higginbotham, E. G.

Hitt, A. E.

Holloway, Samuels &

Holloway.

Hood, J. C.

Hoskins, J. S.

Howard, W. Y

Howe, E. B.

Hughes, Wm. A.

Ireland, J. A.

Irwin, J. E.

Jennings, T. S.

Jones, H. H.

Joyes, Crittenden.

Kaelin, Louis.

Kastenbine, L. D.

Keightley, A. J

Keich, A. H.

Keiller, W. A.

Kelly, C. W.

Kendall, J. H.

Kirk, W. R.

Klein, J. W.

Koehler, F. W.

Kremer, R. C.

Krim, J. M.

Lammers, B. J.

Larrabee, J. A.

Leachman, W. T.

Leber, F. C.

Lemberger, A. C.

Logan, R. F.

Lucas, C. G.

Lucas, H. V.

McBurnie, W. S.

McCullough, Hugh.

McDermott, T. L.

McDonough, J. J.

Sound Democracy
For Sound People

The Weekly

COURIER-JOURNAL

HENRY WATTERSON, Editor

\$1.00 a year

Ten Pages, Eight Columns, 52 weeks a year

In addition to being the best and biggest paper published in the South or West, giving its readers more good things for their money than any other, the Weekly Courier-Journal offers special inducements for subscribers. It is now conducting an Estimating Contest on the Gubernatorial Election in Kentucky in November next, and offers **\$6,000 IN COLD COIN** to subscribers who can guess the exact figures and closest to the exact figures that will be the vote received by the Democratic, Republican and Populist Candidates for Governor. Sample copies of the paper containing full details of the plan will be sent to any address free. Write to or call on

Prints the

Best Political Department, Best Agricultural Department, Best Woman's Department, Best Children's Department, Best Miscellany, Best Answers to Correspondents, Best Condensed News, Best Stories, Best Editorials, Best of Everything.

Courier-Journal Company, Fourth and Green St., Louisville, Ky.

Mc Murtry, L. S.
Manley, Samuel.
Marshall, Ewing.
Marvin, J. B.
Mathews, J. M.
Merriwether, C. E.
Metcalfe, J. C.
Metcalfe, J. H.
Middleton, D. P.
Mills, D. P.
Moorman, L. B.
Monroe, A. Leight.
Monroe, J. A.
Montgomery, E. R.
Morris, J. K.
Morris, J. M.
Muensch, Albert.
Nordmann, F. G.
Oglesby, B. A.
Orendorf, Henry.
O'Reilly, J. H.
Ouchterlony, J. A.
Palmer, E. R.
Payton, T. B.
Pearce, E. L.
Pearce & Troutman.
Pelle, Harry E.
Pfeiffer, R. M.
Pope, C. T.
Porter, R. H.
Porter, D. T.
Porter, E. S.
Proctor, D. E.
Pusey, R. M.

Pusey, W. B.
Purdom, J. F.
Ray, J. M.
Ray, John W.
Reynolds, D. S.
Richardson, Edw.
Richardson, J. B.
Ritter, H. V.
Roberts, W. O.
Roberts, W. T.
Robinson, W. E.
Rodman, W. L.
Rogers, Coleman.
Rompf, J. H.
Ronald, G. W.
Rudell, J. F.
Ruby, F. W.
Satterwhite, T. P.
Sauter, Chas.
Schellschmidt, A. F.
Schnuth, Henry.
Schultze, W. S.
Schumann, A. C.
Scribner, E. B.
Seitz, L. A.
Senteny, W. W.
Shelby, P. A.
Sherrill, J. G.
Sievers, R. E.
Simpson, F. C.
Simpson, George F.
Skinner, Cornelius.
Smith, D. T.
Smith, S. A.

NEW ALBANY.

DR. C. P. COOK, Chairman.

Bowman, Chas.
Beust, B.
Cannon, G. H.
Clapp, W. A.
Easley, E. P.
Harris, F.
Hazlewood, John.
Lenson, J. H.

Maienthal, B.
Mathews, J. R.
Mitchell, F. A.
McIntyre, Chas., Sr.
McIntyre, Chas., Jr.
Neat, T. C.
Starr, N. S.

Sloan, John.
Sigmon, E. L.
Stewart, John S.
Wilcox, F. E.
Wolfe, H. S.
Wilcox, S. C.
Weathers, J.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

DR. T. A. GRAHAM, Chairman.

DR. D. C. PEYTON, Secretary.

Davis, J. F.
Fields, D. L.
Graham, O. P.

Henning, Robt.
Martin, F. A.
Ruddel, J. Z.

Sheetz, W. H.
Zourner, Joseph.

ON AMUSEMENTS.



J. B. CAMP, Chairman.

JAMES B. CAMP, Chairman.

BURT HUMLER, Sub-Chairman Barbecue.

WILL S. HAYS, Sub-Chairman Chorus and Jubilee Singers.

J. WILBERDING, Sub-Chairman Cake Walk.

B. F. ROGERS, Sub-Chairman Fireworks.

JNO. H. WHALLEN, Sub-Chairman Erection of Seats.

Allison, Young E. Bourlier, Emil. Davidson, Louis T.
Batts, H. C. Buchanan, Andrew. Devan, William.
Bohne, Charles. Chase, Charles E. German, Charles W.
Borschneck, Louis. Curry, F. Willie. Goepper, Charles D.

The Committee on Amusements shall have charge of all street parades, except parade of the Grand Army and Naval Review. They shall be charged with the erection and control of all stands, except the grandstand for the reviewing party, and supervise and direct all entertainments and amusements not otherwise provided for, and shall submit the plans, with the estimates of cost, to the Executive Council for their approval.



MRS. HENRY S. TYLER, Chairman, 2.

MRS. HENRY WATTERSON, First Vice-Chairman, 3.

MRS. JOHN CRAIG, Third Vice-Chairman, 8.

MRS. JOHN L. DUNLAP, Fourth Vice-Chairman, 1.

MRS. P. N. CLARKE, Fifth Vice-Chairman, 4.

MRS. WM. BREYFOGLE, Sixth Vice-Chairman, 5.

MRS. GEO. B. EASTIN, Seventh Vice-Chairman, 7.

MRS. MARY NINEKIRK, Secretary, 6.

Gray, Robert.
Greenup, George W.
Hite, Louis.
Johnson, Emory.
Johnsön, G. E.
Kinney, Allen.
Klauber, Henry.
Kleinhan, Horace.
Klooze, L. F.
Kremer, Henry L.
Landrum, Tom J.

Langan, Richard.
Lyons, Fred W.
Lyons, Will.
Means, Harry L.
Meffert, William.
Minary, T. J.
Morningstar, Samuel.
Morris, John S.
Muldoon, Mike.
McCorkle, Eugene.
McNutt, H. S.

Pelton, A. R.
Raymond, D. W.
Rieger, George.
Rosenham, C. J.
Satterwhite, Thos. P.
Schwabacher, William.
Simmons, J. P.
Van Buren, A.
Wells, Prince.
Winter, Wm. J. Jr.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.



E. C. BOHNE, Chairman.

E. C. BOHNE, Chairman.

Bacon, Byron.
Diehl, C. Lewis.
Johnson, Chas. V.
Kampfmueller, E.

Levi, Adolph.
Preefer, Herman.
Rockenbuch, H. L.
Schmiedeknecht, E.

LADIES' COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Entertainment of Ladies shall consist of a chairman, seven vice-chairmen, a secretary and treasurer, and such number of ladies as are selected by the chairman. This committee shall have charge of the reception and entertainment of all women organizations during the Twenty-ninth Encampment. The officers of this committee shall constitute their Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN,
MRS. HENRY S. TYLER.

TREASURER,
MRS. GEO. C. AVERY.

SECRETARY,
MRS. MARY NINEKIRK.

FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. HENRY WATTERSON.

SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. AUGUSTUS WILLSON.

THIRD VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. CAPTAIN JOHN CRAIG, Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOURTH VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. JOHN L. DUNLAP.

FIFTH VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. PEYTON CLARKE.

SIXTH VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. WM. BREYFOGLE, New Albany, Ind.

SEVENTH VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MRS. GEORGE B. EASTIN.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MRS. JOHN L. DUNLAP, Chairman.

MRS. WM. EAKIN, Secretary.

Bockee, Mrs. J. S.
Robinson, Mrs. Wm. A.

Straus, Mrs. Augustus.
Willson, Mrs. Augustus.

Argüelles, Lopez & Bro.

Manufacturers of

Pearl Havana Cigars

Tampa, Fla.

Office, 222 Pearl Street
New York

Warriors in '61 smell powder
In '95 inhale the smoke of our Havana Cigar
We think the latter more preferable

Standard Oil Company

(OF KENTUCKY) INCORPORATED

DEALERS IN

Petroleum

AND ITS PRODUCTS

REFINED OILS

ALL GRADES GASOLINE

LUBRICATING OILS

GREASES AND

NAVAL STORES

Agencies and Warehouses at all important points in the South

Main Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our Compliments to the G. A. R.

Jacob S. Bernheimer & Bro.

NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Cotton Goods



Breckinridge Street

Planing Mill

LORTZ & FREY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES
MOLDINGS, LUMBER, ETC.

422 to 432 East Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.

TELEPHONE 1259



1. MRS. EMILY DAVISON, Chairman Music Committee.
2. MRS. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, Chairman Reception Committee.
3. DR. JULIA INGRAM, Chairman Medical Committee.

4. MRS. J. B. CAMP, Chairman Decoration Committee.
5. MRS. LOUIS SEELBACH, Chairman Lunch Committee.

6. MRS. OCTAVIA HENSEL, Chairman Press Committee.
7. MRS. ANGUS ALLMOND, Chairman Badge Committee.
8. MRS. M. B. TUCKER, Chairman Accommodation Committee.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

MRS. OCTAVIA HENSEL, Chairman. MRS. LAF. JOSEPH, Secretary.

Johnston, Mrs. J. Stod't. Knott, Mrs. Richard. Thixton, Miss Marie.

BADGE COMMITTEE.

MRS. ANGUS ALLMOND, Chairman. MRS. M. F. RICKMAN, Secretary.

Batman, Mrs. Thomas J. Mullen, Mrs. James E. Searcy, Mrs. John.
Bugh, Mrs. Julia. Neumeyer, Mrs. Charles. Strauss, Mrs. Louis.
McDonald, Mrs. Kenneth. Ross, Mrs. Anna Belle. Widmer, Mrs. Joseph.
Macfarlane, Mrs. Gra.

MUSIC COMMITTEE.

MRS. EMILY DAVISON, Chairman. MRS. CUSHMAN QUARRIER, Secretary.

Beilstein, Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Miss Katie. Parsons, Miss Lillian.
Berthel, Mrs. Duret. Mantle, Mrs. Charles H. Piexotto, Miss B.
Callahan, Mrs. A. F. Milliken, Mrs. J. H. Whipple, Miss Katherine,
Dillingham, Mrs. W. H. Jeffersonville.

ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. M. B. TUCKER, Chairman. MISS LEOTA VON BORRIES, Secretary.

Ames, Mrs. J. Durbin, Mrs. J. E., Munks, Mrs. Susan.
Anderson, Mrs. Lizzie. New Albany. Pierce, Mrs. H. R.
Anderson, Mrs. O. P., New Albany. Durbin, Mrs. E.
Armstrong, Mrs. Thos., New Albany. Eastin, Mrs. J. F.
Armstrong, Miss Lucy, Jeffersonville. Erhman, Miss Ophelia.
Bachus, Mrs. L. A. Fenlner, Miss Laura.
Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Fenlner, Miss Annie.
Conen, Mrs. J. C. Foos, Mrs. Lizzie.
Crupper, Mrs. Jos. Hudson, Mrs. N. E.
DuRelle, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Mrs. F. B., Jeffersonville.
Doubet, Mrs. M. B., Jeffersonville. Kern, Mrs. Louisa.
Dupre, Miss Eugenia. Kistner, Miss Ida.
Dupre, Mrs. Chas. F. Kretzer, Mrs. Anna.
McCarty, Mrs. Hannah. Miller, Mrs. Fanny.
Minton, Mrs. Michael.

COLORED.

MRS. J. H. FRANK, Chairman. MISS LUCRETIA MINOR, Secretary.

Bryant, Mrs. Lizzie. Maxwell, Mrs. J. M.
Burks, Miss V. M. Mayzeek, Mrs. M. A.
Crauley, Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Francis.
Hicks, Mrs. Mary. McKinley, Mrs. J. J. C.
Lilley, Mrs. Mary E. Moore, Miss Georgia.

DECORATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. J. B. CAMP, Chairman. MISS EVELYN WALBECK, Secretary.
MISS E. RUTHERFORD, Chairman National Headquarters.

Allen, Miss Mary Lewis. Goldsmith, Mrs. Chas.
Andrew, Miss Ellen. Hermány, Miss Madeline.
Bell, Mrs. R. W. Holzheimer, Mrs. P. H.
Clarke, Mrs. J. W. Krieger, Miss Kitty.
Clegg, Mrs. William. Macpherson, Mrs. Ewan.
Cohn, Mrs. Henry S. Mantle, Miss Bessie.
Davis, Mrs. Vincent. McCleery, Mrs. Lewis.
Egelhoff, Miss Minnie. McCulloch, Mrs. Joseph.
Everbach, Mrs. George L. McKelvey, Miss Gertrude.
Fensterer, Mrs. Mattie. Mehler, Mrs. Chas.
Gifford, Mrs. H. N. Morgenroth, Mrs. J. L.
Girardet, Mrs. John B. Moyer, Mrs. Emma.
Goldsmith, Miss Eva.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MRS. J. B. CASTLEMAN, Chairman. MISS A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Albertson, Mrs. Alice, Cowan, Mrs. Andrew.
 New Albany. Cowling, Mrs. Val.
Armstrong, Mrs. Thos., Creel, Mrs. B. M.
 New Albany. Danforth, Mrs. George L.
Balke, Mrs. Rudolph. Davis, Mrs. Mallory.
Ballard, Mrs. Chas. T. Dunlap, Mrs. Joseph B.
Belknap, Mrs. Juliet. Estill, Mrs. Reverdy.
Bowen, Mrs. Edw. Forrester, Mrs. J. D.
Bowman, Mrs. E. Stanley. Gathright, Mrs. J. B.
Boyle, Mrs. St. John. Geiger, Mrs. W. Robert.
Buckner, Mrs. Simon B. Haldeman, Mrs. William.
Carroll, Mrs. A. J. Harrison, Mrs. Parker.
Chilton, Mrs. J. L. Harrison, Mrs. Charles,
 Jeffersonville.

McKee, Mrs. Samuel.	Scott, Mrs. Albert.	Thomas, Mrs. Percy.	Nall, Mrs. I. B.	Renswick, Mrs. Jno.	Trauernicht, Mrs. Carrie.
Muir, Mrs. Upton.	Sherley, Miss Clara M.	Walsh, Mrs. P.	Nevin, Mrs. Jos.	Robinson, Mrs. Arthur H.	Troll, Mrs. Chas.
Mundy, Mrs. W. H.	Simrall, Mrs. John G.	Westfall, Miss.	Ninekirk, Miss Maud.	Smith, Mrs. J. W.	Waltenberger, Mrs. E.
Otter, Mrs. John D.	Smith, Mrs. Milton H.	Whiteside, Mrs. Isaac F., Jeffersonville.	Norwood, Mrs. A. B.	Stemple, Mrs. Herman.	Wendelberg, Mrs. Toni.
Pioxotto, Miss B. F.	Stratton, Mrs. John A.		Ohlmann, Mrs. Henry.	Stetzel, Miss Lizzie.	Wentzel, Miss Annie.
Robinson, Mrs. A. Lee.	Taylor, Mrs. Marion E.	Wymond, Mrs. W. S.	Porter, Mrs. Annie I.	Tamplett, Mrs. Henry.	
Ross, Mrs. Nannie H.*					

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

MISS DR. JULIA INGRAM, Chairman.

MISS DR. ANNA LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Anderson, Mrs. Turner.
Bloom, Mrs. I. N.
Cheatham, Mrs. William.
Chenoweth, Mrs. Jas. S.
Corrigan, Mrs. Frank.
Dabney, Mrs. S. G.

Durrett, Mrs. E. Sara.
Goodman, Mrs. Henry M.
Griffiths, Mrs. George W.
McDermott, Mrs. Thos. L.
Monroe, Mrs. A. Leight.
Reynolds, Mrs. Dudley S.

Roberts, Mrs. W. O.
Thum, Mrs. Mandeville.
Vance, Mrs. Ap Morgan.
Wathen, Mrs. Kate.
Yandell, Mrs. David.

LUNCH COMMITTEE.

MRS. LOUIS SEELBACH, Chairman.

MRS. D. MCKELVEY, Secretary.

Batman, Miss Annie.
Brocar, Mrs. F. I.
Buckley, Mrs. H. M.
Fowler, Mrs. Jno.
Fischer, Mrs. Louis.
Gill, Mrs. Fanny.
Harmell, Mrs. Lucien.

Hart, Mrs. Wm.
Harper, Mrs. B. C.
Herms, Mrs. Fred.
Hirst, Miss Mary.
Kahlert, Mrs. Chas. H.
Leib, Mrs. Louis.
Langdon, Mrs. B. E.

Markwell, Mrs. Wm. A.
Martz, Mrs. S. N.
McDowell, Mrs. W.
Menz, Mrs. Mary.
Miller, Mrs. Mary.
Miller, Miss Katie.
Moyer, Mrs. Emma.

Nall, Mrs. I. B.	Renswick, Mrs. Jno.	Trauernicht, Mrs. Carrie.
Nevin, Mrs. Jos.	Robinson, Mrs. Arthur H.	Troll, Mrs. Chas.
Ninekirk, Miss Maud.	Smith, Mrs. J. W.	Waltenberger, Mrs. E.
Norwood, Mrs. A. B.	Stemple, Mrs. Herman.	Wendelberg, Mrs. Toni.
Ohlmann, Mrs. Henry.	Stetzel, Miss Lizzie.	Wentzel, Miss Annie.
Porter, Mrs. Annie I.	Tamplett, Mrs. Henry.	

COLORED.

MRS. EMMA JACKSON, Chairman.

MISS DAISY JACKSON, Secretary.

Anderson, Josie	1028 W. Chestnut.
Carpenter, Mrs. Katie	8th bet. Oldham and Churchill.
Dudley, Mrs. Dolly	1508 W. Madison.
DuValle, Miss Lucie N.	1114 Twelfth street.
Gibson, Miss Florence S.	
Gibson, Miss Lucretia M.	1522 Lexington street.
Gilbert, Miss Dr. Artishia G.	940 Dumesnil street.
Hutchison, Mrs. J.	723 Second street.
Johnson, Mrs. Annie	1121 W. Chestnut.
Mason, Mrs. Warner	
Mead, Miss Mary L.	1914 Magazine street.
Payne, Mrs. Annie J.	998 Carlton.
Pebbles, Miss Mollie	
Perry, Mrs. W. H.	
Rogers, Mrs. R. D.	2408 West Broadway.
Steward, Miss Mamie E.	825 Eighth street.
Taylor, Mrs. Robert	929 Tenth street.
Taylor, Mrs. B. S.	534 E. Breckinridge.



ASK
FOR

Schlitz



THE BEER THAT MADE
MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

UNEQUALLED FOR TABLE USE.



Jos. SCHLITZ BREWING Co.

H. F. KRIEGER & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Bottlers

112 THIRD AVENUE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Telephone 1726



Milwaukee, Wis.

AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.

HENRY S. TYLER, Chairman.

Adams, Frederick W.	Bishop, Harry.	Dudley, Rev. Thos U.	Helm, Rev. J. T.	Minnegerode, Rev. J. G.	\$nead, C. G.
Adams, Gilmer.	Blain, R. H.	Dufficy, Jas.	Hermany, Charles.	Moore, Geo. H.	Snead, C. S.
Ahrens, Theo, Sr.	Block, Nathan.	Dumesnil, A.	Hillenbrand, A.	Moorman, C. P.	Spahn, Henry.
Alexander, Geo. H.	Bodine, C. H.	Dunekake, Henry.	Hines, Thos.	Morris, Geo. W.	Stafford, Hugh.
Alford, B. F.	Bodley, Temple.	Dunlap, Jos. B.	Hogan, W. J.	Morris, J. H. M.	Stege, Christian.
Allin, Phil T.	Bond, L. H.	duPont, A. B.	Houston, Russell.	Morris, Wm. M.	Stine, J. W.
Allison, Geo. S.	Bonnie, F. W.	Durrett, R. T.	Huffaker, Jeptha.	Mulligan, Thos.	Strassel, J. L.
Almstedt, F. H.	Bonnie, E. S.	Eckstenkemper, Louis.	Hughes, Edward.	Murphy, Dan F.	Strater, Chas. G.
Altsheler, Brent.	Bosler, Nic.	Edinger, W. H.	Hulsewede, Chas.	Nall, H. C.	Straus, August.
Ambrose, Wm. E.	Bowen, E. H.	Edwards, Hon. I. W.	Huntoon, B. B.	Nevin, Jos.	Stucky, H. C.
Appel, Louis.	Boyce, W. J.	Ehrmann, G. H.	Ingram, Wm.	Norton, W. F.	Taylor, Thos. H.
Applegate, W. E.	Breyfogle, Wm. L.	Escott, Henry V.	Jackson, Hon. Wm. L.	O'Hearn, Wm. J.	Terry, Alvah L.
Avery, Geo. C.	Bridgeford, W. L.	Fields, Hon. Emmett.	Jacob, Hon. Chas. D.	O'Neal, Jos. T.	Terry, J. Moss.
Avery, Samuel.	Bridges, C. A.	Gardiner, Jas. F.	Johnson, E. Polk.	O'Reilly, P. M.	Thompson, Hon. R. H.
Bacon, John.	Bronger, H. F.	Garvey, J. J.	Jones, Stephen E.	O'Reilly, Daniel.	Thum, W. W.
Baird, C. T.	Buchanan, Geo. C.	Gaulbert, J. W.	Jones, Thomas S.	Patterson, Wm.	Tierney, Ed.
Ballard, Chas. F.	Burford, E. A.	Geiger, Robt. W.	Kelly, C. W.	Patterson, Wm., Jr.	Tilford, R. J.
Ballard, Austin.	Cabell, J. M.	Gibson, Chas.	Kendrick, Geo. P.	Pettet, Chas. H.	Torbitt, J. P.
Barbee, John T.	Caperton, John H.	Gilbert, Jas. C.	Kendrick, W. C.	Pflanz, John R.	Underhill, Tracy.
Barker, H. S.	Carroll, A. J.	Gilbert, P. B.	Kenner, R. C.	Priest, W. C.	Veech, R. S.
Barkhouse, Louis.	Carter, Capt. Frank.	Glazebrook, Jas.	Kinney, W. R.	Pyne, W. T.	Vetter, I. Nace.
Barkhouse, M. W.	Chase, E. H.	Gifford, H. IN.	Kleissendorff, W. A.	Quarrier, Cushman.	Vissman, H. F.
Barnes, C. P.	Chickering, A. A.	Glover, Henry E.	Kohn, Aaron.	Rademaker, H. H.	Viglini, P.
Barnett, Ira H.	Clancy, W. P.	Graham, S. P.	Krippenstaple, Wm.	Raible, C. J.	Vogt, Chas. C.
Barnwell, Rev. Wm. H.	Cochran, Robt.	Graves, W. P.	Laight, D. B.	Ramey, Henry S.	Von Borries, Frank.
Barret, A. Hite.	Coldewey, A. F.	Gray, H. G.	Landrum, N.	Reutlinger, A.	Walker, F. K.
Barret, H. W.	Coleman, Bannen.	Green, John E.	Leib, F.	Richards, A. E.	Warren, H. C.
Barret, Thos. L.	Cowan, Albert A.	Hagan, Frank.	Lindenberger, J. H.	Roach, John G.	Wathen, J. B.
Barth, Chas.	Craik, Rev. C. C.	Hager, C. W.	Lithgow, Jas. S.	Robinson, Wm.	Weissinger, Rozel.
Bartley, David.	Creel, B. M.	Haldeman, William B.	Livese, T. E.	Root, O. C.	Weller, W. L.,
Bashaw, Horace.	Curd, J. P.	Hale, Jas. C.	Loving, Hector V.	Rosenheim, Chas.	White, Edward.
Baskin, John B.	Deally, James.	Halsey, E. T.	Mantle, Chas. H.	Russell, Samuel.	Wicks, Geo. W.
Bayless, Geo.	Dearing, Chas.	Hancock, John H.	Maury, Mason.	Russell, A. G.	Wilson, Chas. A.
Bayless, W. <i>M.</i>	Deig, Albert A.	Harris, Theodore.	McCann, John.	Sachs, M. D.	Winston, Geo. A.
Bell, Garvin.	Demitz, A. L.	Hartfield, Isaac.	McDermott, E. J.	Schimpeler, F. X.	Winter, Julius, Jr.
Bensinger, Nathan.	Deppen, John L.	Hays, Maj. Thos. H.	McDonald, H. P.	Schmitt, C. W.	Wood, Thos. J.
Bernheim, Bernard.	Dinkelspiel, Simon.	Head, W. O.	McDowell, Stuart.	Schneider, J. F.	Woolfolk, L. C.
Bickel, Jacob.	Douglass, J. J.	Hegan, E. C.	McFerran, J. B.	Shanahan, Dennis.	Woodruff, W. E.
Birch, Geo.	Duckwall, E. G.	Hegewald, Chas. J. F.	McGee, J. W.	Shulhafer, Simon.	Yandell, David M.
			McGrath, J. J.	Shuttleworth, Jas. A.	Young, Bennett H.
			McKnight, W. H.	Slaughter, W. H.	Zorn, S.
			Mengel, C. C., Jr.		

NEW ALBANY, IND.

Best, Jacob.
Bradley, L. M.
Brence, Charles F.
Cannon, Thos.
Cline, Ben F.
Dietrick, Theodore.
Dougherty, Michael.
Duval, Geo. H.
Graham, Z. T.
Hammersmith, Louis.
Harbeson, David.

Heath, W. R.
Herter, Hon. Jacob.
Horn, John.
Johnson, James.
Loesch, J. H.
Lyons, J. J.
Mann, Samuel.
McCullough, Thos.
Morris, Robt. W.
Newhouse, John.
Perry, Wm.

Poutch, Chas. D.
Receveur, Francis A.
Relender, Aug. H.
Sappenfield, James.
Sauer, Fred.
Smithwick, Thomas.
Strack, Geo.
Strack, Jacob.
Thomas, John H.
Wolf, Ed.
Ziegelbauer, F. B.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Bamber, Alfred H.
Carr, Geo.
Dorsey, Ira.
Dietz, Frank.

Kirschgassner, John.
Murphy, Jack.
Reeder, Lee.

Samuels, Wm.
Schwaninger, Abe.
Strouch, Wm.

COLORED.

Anderson, Rev. David.
Arthur, Dr. W. R. (Jeff.)
Boneparte, Napoleon.
Brown, Rev. Thos. J.

Gibson, W. H.
Maxwell, Prof. J. M.
Morris, Alex.
Peyton, Wm. T.

Stewart, Wm. H.
Tyree, Rev. Evans.
Vance, Prof. W. O. (N. A.)
Ward, Wm. H.



PETTIJOHN'S

CALIFORNIA

BREAKFAST FOOD

A delicious, economical and easily digested breakfast cereal made from choice Pacific Coast white wheat. Pure, sweet and healthful. Try it!



THEOPHILUS CONRAD, PRESIDENT

J. F. C. HEGEWALD, SECRETARY

Conrad Tanning Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior
Oak Tanned

SOLE LEATHER

and Whole
Hide Belting

Office and Tannery, Twelfth and Lexington Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.



STANDARD CLUB.

PENDENNIS CLUB.

IROQUOIS CLUB.

KENTON CLUB.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

HEADQUARTERS CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, 128 EAST MAIN STREET.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER NINTH.

MONDAY MORNING, September 9th: About 8 o'clock, receiving the Grand Commander-in-Chief at the depot by the Committee on Invitation and Reception, and escorting him to his headquarters at the Galt House.

MONDAY AFTERNOON: The Commander-in-Chief and his staff will be at their headquarters from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock, to receive the citizens of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville.

MONDAY NIGHT: Dog Watch by the Naval Veterans' Association at Music Hall, Market street, between First and Second.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TENTH.

TUESDAY MORNING, September 10th: At 9 o'clock one gun will be fired for the forming of the column for the parade of the Naval Veterans' Association and Sons of Veterans. Three guns will be fired at 10:30 o'clock for the starting of the column. The parade will be through the principal streets of the city, and is supposed to be completed about 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON: Carriage ride for the ladies of the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, starting from the Galt House at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY NIGHT: Reception by the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic to the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH.

GRAND PARADE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: Battery A of the Louisville Legion will, under the command of Captain David Castleman, fire a national salute of forty-four guns at 5:30 o'clock.

At 9:30, one round, signal for forming First Grand Division.

At 10 A. M., two rounds, signal that the escort is moving toward head of column.

At 10:30 three guns will be fired for starting the parade. The line of march will be as follows:

Starting at Shelby and Broadway, down Broadway to Fourth, in Fourth to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Eighth (passing the Grand Reviewing Stand at the

Courthouse), down Eighth to Market, up Market to First, where they will disband. The grand parade will occupy the entire day.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT: Camp fires at Music Hall, Phoenix Hill and National Park. Open air concerts at Courthouse steps, Baxter Square and Boone Square.

Ladies' musical at Library Hall, under the direction of Mrs. Emily Davison, chairman of the Ladies' Committee on Music.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER TWELFTH.

THURSDAY MORNING: Assembling of National Encampment at Music Hall. Grand parade of Kentucky horses on Third avenue.

Visitation and social interchanges between the different departments and posts at their headquarters.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON: Open air concert at Cherokee Park. Concerts may be announced for the other parks.

THURSDAY NIGHT: Camp fires at Music Hall, Phoenix Hill and National Park.

Grand display of fireworks on the river front, extending from Jackson street on the east to Fifth street on the west.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH.

ENTIRE DAY: Old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue at Wilder Park.

FRIDAY NIGHT: Reception by Ladies' Committee to the delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Camp fires at Music Hall, Phoenix Hill and National Park.

Concert from Courthouse steps.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH.

Visitation to the National Cemetery (Cave Hill), to the tobacco breaks in the city and the other different manufacturing enterprises of the three cities.

Open air concerts at Iroquois Park, Cherokee Park and Shawnee Park.

RÉUNIONS.

ARMY CORPS.

Twenty-third Corps, Circuit Court Room, County Courthouse, forenoon of September 12th. Wm. Smith in charge.

First Army Corps Association, Committee Room, Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, September 12th. J. F. Eastin in charge.

DIVISIONS.

Third Division, Sixth Corps, Odd Fellows Temple, Sixth and Walnut streets, forenoon of September 11th. B. Mathews in charge.

BRIGADES.

Second Brigade, Fifteenth Corps, Chancery Court, County Courthouse, all day and evening of September 12th. E. D. Newbill in charge.

Rousseau's Brigade, Odd Fellows Hall, First and Jefferson streets, 2 P. M. John Baker in charge.

Wilder's Brigade, Odd Fellows Hall, First and Jefferson streets. H. Sanders in charge.

Fuller's Ohio Brigade, County Court Room, afternoon and night, September 11th. Frank Speckert in charge.

Waggoner's Brigade, Odd Fellows Hall, First and Jefferson streets, 2 P. M., September 12th. Con. Wentzel in charge.

Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Council Chamber, City Hall, 9 A. M. to noon, September 12th. A. Dohn in charge.

First Brigade, Fourth Corps, First Division—Twenty-first and Thirty-Eighth Illinois, Thirty-first and Eighty-first Indiana, Ninetieth and One Hundred and First Ohio—Courthouse, Jeffersonville, Ind., September 10th, 2 P. M. Colonel Kirby in charge.

CALIFORNIA.

California Veteran Association, Council Chamber, City Hall, afternoon, September 11th. G. F. Porter and P. D. Stringer in charge.

GEORGIA.

Department of Georgia, Headquarters at Holcombe Mission, Jefferson street, between First and Brook, every day during week. Thos. H. Hoskins in charge.

ILLINOIS.

Battery "I," First Illinois Light Artillery, Grand Jury Room, County Courthouse, forenoon, September 10th. J. F. Eastin in charge.

Sixty-third Illinois Reunion Association, Garfield Club House, 612 Sixth street, 3 to 6 P. M., September 12th. W. N. Webb and G. A. Brandt in charge.

First Battery Illinois Light Artillery, New Albany, Ind., Depauw College, 3 P. M., September 10th. J. W. Edmonson in charge.

Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Room No. 2 Circuit Court Room, County Courthouse, forenoon, September 11th. J. F. Eastin in charge.

INDIANA.

Fiftieth Indiana Reunion Association, County Court Room, County Courthouse, 9 A. M. to noon, September 12th. D. W. Capito in charge.

Sixth Indiana Infantry, Odd Fellows Hall, First and Jefferson streets, 1:30 P. M., September 12th. H. Sanders in charge.

Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Fourth Corps, Wilder's Brigade, Odd Fellows Hall, First and Jefferson. John Baker in charge.

Third Indiana Cavalry, Grand Jury Room, County Courthouse, forenoon, September 12th. C. C. Frishe in charge.

Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Committee Room, Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, afternoon, September 10th. John Bartman in charge.

Thirteenth Indiana Veteran Association, Equity Court Room, County Courthouse, forenoon, September 12th. John Brooks in charge. Headquarters at Old Custom House, Third and Green streets, during week of Encampment. Thos. H. Hoskins in charge.

Eleventh Indiana Cavalry Association, Trinity Church, Third and Guthrie streets, 1 to 6 P. M., September 12th. C. C. Haefling in charge.

Rufer's
Hotel and
Restaurant

~ ~ European Plan ~ ~

Fifth St., bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDUARDO H. GATO'S

CLEAR
HAVANA Cigars

HIGHEST GRADE

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

If you want the Best
Use
EDINGER'S EUREKA
Flour



E. H. CHASE & CO.

DISTILLERS OF

Chase's Barley Malt
Whisky

Chase's National
Rye Whisky

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. B. Wathen & Bro. Co.

DISTILLERS OF
FINE

WHISKIES
BOURBON AND
RYE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Hotel

Best Appointed Hotel in the City

American and European Plans

J. J. FISCHER, PRESIDENT

EDMUND RAPP, CASHIER

German Insurance Bank

NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BET. SECOND AND THIRD

Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.00

BANK OF DEPOSIT, COLLECTIONS AND EXCHANGE

The above bank solicits deposits, pays interest on time deposits, buys and sells exchange on all principal cities in the United States, makes collections in any part of the country, and issues exchange payable at sight in the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, France and in any part of Europe.

DIRECTORS

J. J. FISCHER

H. WELLENVOSS

CHAS. WINKLER

NICK FINZER

W. H. EDINGER

J. HAXTHAUSEN

H. A. KRAFT

One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, Odd Fellows Temple, Sixth and Walnut streets, forenoon of Thursday, September 12th. Jas. Rogers in charge.

Second Indiana Battery Light Artillery, Equity Court Room, County Courthouse, 1 to 4 P. M., September 12th. T. B. Duncan in charge.

Twenty-third Indiana, New Albany, Ind., Room 30, E. Main street, 2 P. M., September 12th. J. W. Edmonson in charge.

Fifty-third Indiana, New Albany, Ind., Sanderson Post Hall, 2 to 5 P. M., September 10th. E. H. Baldwin in charge.

Sixty-third Indiana, New Albany, Ind., Sage Post Hall, 2 P. M., September 12th. E. H. Baldwin in charge.

Fifth Indiana Cavalry, New Albany, Ind., Depauw College Chapel, 2 P. M., September 9th and 10th. J. W. Edmonson in charge.

Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, City Court Room, City Hall, 2 to 4 P. M., September 11th. John Foos in charge.

Fifty-second Indiana Regiment, Equity Court Room, forenoon, September 10th. John Renwick in charge.

Tenth Indiana Infantry, Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, all week. Dick Watts in charge.

Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, all week. Dick Watts in charge.

Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, Circuit Court Room, County Courthouse, forenoon, September 10th. E. Daily in charge.

KENTUCKY.

Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, County Court Room, County Courthouse, 6 to 10 P. M., September 12th. John F. Pfeifer in charge.

Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Council Chamber, City Hall, September 10th. W. Stafford and C. C. Friske in charge.

Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Council Chamber City Hall, 2 to 4 P. M., September 10th. L. A. Bachus in charge.

Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, Masonic Temple, Fourth and Jefferson streets, second floor, entrance on Green street, all week. H. B. Grant in charge.

Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, 8 to 10 A. M., September 11th. W. G. Foree in charge.

Fourth Kentucky Infantry, Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, all week. Dick Watts in charge.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fifth Cavalry, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Infantry (col.), Odd Fellows Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut streets, 4 to 6 P. M., September 12th. Dr. B. F. Porter, Elias Spalding, J. P. Hicks and Wm. Lewis in charge.

Twelfth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (col.), Odd Fellows Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut streets, 6 to 8 P. M., September 12th. W. R. Carpenter in charge.

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry (col.), Odd Fellows Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. J. M. Lasley in charge.

NEW YORK.

Fifth New York Cavalry, Circuit Court Room No. 2, Courthouse, 7 P. M., September 11th. B. Mathews in charge.

First New York Dragoons, County Assessor's Office, Courthouse, 2 to 6 P. M., September 12th. C. C. Friske in charge.

OHIO.

Fuller's Ohio Brigade, County Court Room, Courthouse, afternoon and night, September 11th. Frank Speckert in charge.

Battery "E" First Ohio Light Artillery, Common Pleas Court Room, 7 A. M. to noon, September 10th. C. C. Friske in charge.

Second Ohio Artillery Regiment, Telephone Hall, all day, September 12th. H. N. Gifford in charge.

Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Committee Room, Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, 9 A. M. to noon, September 12th. E. Beilstein in charge.

Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, Room No. 4 County Court, Courthouse, 8 to 10 A. M., September 11th. D. W. Ware and Gibson in charge.

Battery "F" First Ohio Light Artillery, Room No. 3 Circuit Court, Courthouse, 8 to 11 A. M., September 11th. D. W. Ware in charge.

Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Odd Fellows Temple, Sixth and Walnut streets, 1 to 5 P. M., September 12th. D. W. Ware in charge.

Fifty-third Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Chancery Court Room, Courthouse, all day and evening, September 12th. E. D. Newbill in charge.

First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Trinity Church, Third and Guthrie streets, 10 A. M. to noon, September 10th. John Fry in charge.

✓

Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Trinity Church, Third and Guthrie streets, all day, September 11th. Dan Ware in charge.

Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, all week. Dick Watts in charge.

Battery "C" First Ohio Artillery, Assessor's Office, County Courthouse, all week. Dick Watts in charge.

Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, Chancery Court Room, afternoon, September 11th. Dan Ware in charge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Circuit Court Room No. 2, Courthouse, forenoon, September 12th. B. Mathews in charge.

Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regimental Association, Grand Jury Room, Second Floor, Courthouse, 1 to 4 P. M., September 12th. L. A. Bachus in charge.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Department Headquarters at Holcombe Mission, Jefferson, between First and Brook streets, all day during week of Encampment. Thos. H. Hoskins in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Naval Veterans' Association, Common Pleas Court Room, Courthouse, for Convention, afternoon and night, Tuesday, September 10th. "Dog Watch" at Music Hall, Monday night, September 9th. J. W. Edmonson in charge.

Medal of Honor Legion, Garfield Club, 612 Sixth street, forenoon, September 11th. H. Newman in charge.

United States Maimed Soldiers' League, County Superintendent's Office, Courthouse, all day, September 11th. Frank Speckert in charge.

Ex-Prisoners of War, room on ground floor, Music Hall, Market street, between First and Second streets, all week. Samuel McKee in charge.

Signal Corps, Council Chamber, City Hall, forenoon of Wednesday, September 11th. A. O. Revenaugh in charge.

Mississippi River Ram Fleet, room on ground floor, Music Hall, Market street, between First and Second streets, three days. Phil Hager in charge.

One Hundredth Regiment Colored Infantry, Odd Fellows Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut streets, 1 to 4 P. M., September 12th. James Whales in charge.

First Missouri Engineers, Garfield Club, 612 Sixth street, 12 to 3 P. M., September 12th. John Henseler in charge.



ROSTER OF HEADQUARTERS.

National Headquarters G. A. R. Galt House.

National Headquarters Naval Veterans Str. Tell City, foot of Third St.

National Headquarters Union Ex-Prisoners of War . Music Hall.

National Headquarters Woman's Relief Corps . . Galt House.

National Headquarters Ladies of the G. A. R. . . Galt House.

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Minnesota Galt House.

Department of New York Galt House.

Department of Iowa Galt House.

Department of Ohio Galt House.

Department of Indiana Galt House.

Department of Illinois Galt House.

Department of Pennsylvania Galt House.

Department of Nebraska Galt House.

Department of Massachusetts Louisville Hotel.

Department of Rhode Island Louisville Hotel.

Department of Kentucky Louisville Hotel.

Department of Wisconsin Louisville Hotel.

Department of Missouri Louisville Hotel.

Department of Kansas Willard Hotel.

Department of Maryland Willard Hotel.

Department of New Jersey Willard Hotel.

Department of Connecticut Seelbach's Hotel.

Department of West Virginia Palace Hotel.

Department of Delaware Normandy Hotel.

Department of Vermont Phoenix Hotel.

Department of Florida Boone Hotel.

Department of Alabama 106 East Broadway.

Department of Louisiana 414 West Chestnut,

Department of North Dakota 414 West Chestnut.

Department of Arkansas N. W. Cor. 4th and Chestnut.

Department of Virginia 600 West Broadway.

Department of Potomac Clay and Market.

Department of Maine { Weissinger's Tobacco Works,
1321 Floyd.

Department of Alaska Broadway Hotel.

Department of Wyoming 414 West Chestnut.

Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Illinois Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Colorado and Wyoming, 738 Third street.

Woman's Relief Corps of Connecticut 700 West Chestnut.

Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas Willard Hotel.

Woman's Relief Corps of Maine Phoenix Hotel.

Woman's Relief Corps of Michigan Louisville Hotel.

Woman's Relief Corps of Nebraska 713 West Chestnut.

Woman's Relief Corps of New Hampshire Louisville Hotel.

Woman's Relief Corps of New York Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Ohio Galt House.

Woman's Relief Corps of Pennsylvania Louisville Hotel.

Woman's Relief Corps of Rhode Island 422 East Broadway.

"OLD TIMES" WHISKY

Received the highest award medal and diploma for all ages, over all Kentucky Whiskies, September 5, 1893, awarded by World's Columbian Exposition. Jury of awards, consisting of the leading experts of all nations, assisted by United States Government Chemists, awarding magnificent score of 98½ points out of a possible 100.

"Old Times" can be procured at all Leading Bars

The Famous "OLD TIMES" Distillery, as at the World's Fair, is now in operation at the "OLD TIMES" Park, Twenty-eighth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. The plant is one of the novel attractions of the city, and is visited daily by home people and those from abroad. No G. A. R. should miss seeing how "OLD TIMES" whisky was distilled one hundred years ago, the same process being in vogue at the present day.

Take Parkland car on Green St., or 18th & Main on Main to 28th & Broadway

ESTABLISHED 1864

Bryant & Stratton Business College

INCORPORATED

Penmanship
Arithmetic
Bookkeeping
Shorthand
Typewriting
Correspondence
Commercial Law
Telegraphy

CORRECT THEORY

Thorough Practice in Office and Counting-Room Work

Over thirty years' successful work—with its graduates filling honorable and lucrative positions in every leading city from the Atlantic to the Pacific—has demonstrated that this institution is second to no other of its character in this country. Catalogue free. Address,

Bryant & Stratton Business College,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHOENIX * * ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1782

Bullitt Brothers, Agents,

Rooms 62 and 63 American National Bank Building, LOUISVILLE, KY

No. 29 Warren Street
NEW YORK

No. 273 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

JOIN THE ARMY OF THRIFT AND ECONOMY

The National Building and Loan Association

3,000,000 STRONG

Office, Columbia Building, Fourth and Main, First Floor, LOUISVILLE

C. M. PHILLIPS, Manager

The Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS OF

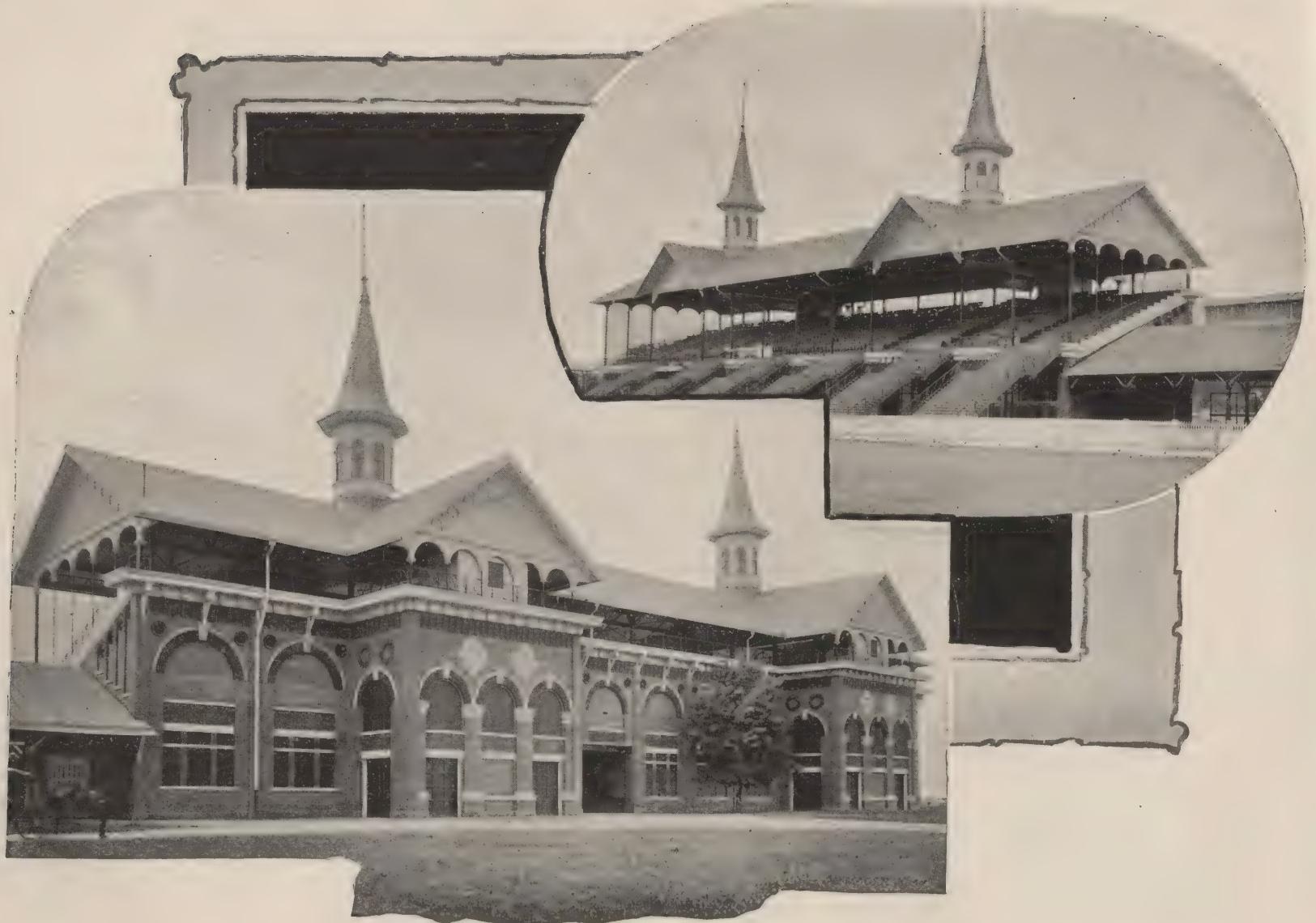
HIGH GRADE Printing Inks AND BRONZE POWDERS

Zinc Etching and Photo-Engraving Materials

Send for Specimen Books

ROSTER OF POST HEADQUARTERS.

NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.	NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.
ALABAMA.							
J. K. Reynolds	2	Cullman	School No. 39, 16th and Magazine.	Sam. Henry	63	Decatur	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
W. T. Sherman	13	Athens	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Stone River	65	Frankfort	School No. 31, 34th and High.
DELAWARE.							
Post of the Department		Wilmington	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.	Shibely	68	Huntingburg	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
ILLINOIS.							
Nevins	13	Rockford	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	M. R. Delaney	70	Indianapolis	School No. 37, 9th and Magazine.
Aurora	20	Aurora	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	U. S. Grant	72	Washington	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
U. S. Grant	28	Chicago	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Remington	74	Remington	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
Stevenson	30	Springfield	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Williams	78	Muncie	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Kennesaw	77	Danville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Rensselaer	84	Rensselaer	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
John Wood	96	Quincy	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	T. E. Slocum	85	Bloomington	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
McDonough	103	McComb	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.	Saml. Reed	87	Salem	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
J. S. Chandelier	120	Salem	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Van Buren	105	Pike Peaks	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
Cyrus Hall	138	Shelbyville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	John Murey	124	Princeton	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
L. B. Brown	151	Sheldon	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	W. Wadsworth	127	Franklin	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
H. Mongnevker	171	Rooinson	School No. 29, 22d and Magazine.	D. Hunt	152	Cannelton	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
Jacob Fry	193	Roodhouse	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	J. F. Buckle	165	Indianapolis	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Henepene	231	Henepene	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	J. B. Mason	168	Knightstown	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Alluan	238	Alluan	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	G. H. Chapman	209	Indianapolis	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Knight	266	Irving	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.	Alexander Trimble	213	Redkey	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
McVaine	273	Vandalia	Guetig's Hall, Hancock and Jefferson.	Saml. Simonson	226	Charlestown	School No. 31, 34th and High.
T. T. Dow	290	Annawan	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Major May	244	Anderson	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Van Wert	300	Fisher	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Spicely	252	Orleans	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
Cornwell	314	Capron	School No. 22, 17th and Duncan.	George Riddleden	275	Scottsburg	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
W. A. Low	323	Newman	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Wasburn	279	Metamora	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
C. P. Taylor	378	Pomeroy	School No. 22, 17th and Duncan.	T. J. Brooks	322	Logootooe	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Mattoon	404	Mattoon	School No. 29, 22d and Magazine.	L. H. Rousseau	326	Bloomfield	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
G. H. Meade	444	Chicago	School 1, Cable and Washington.	W. C. Jackson	332	Dale	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
Mendel	450	Springfield	Fred Fehr's Hall, 746 East Jefferson	B. B. Decker	334	French Lick	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
L. Camp	523	Omaha	School 22, 17th and Duncan.	E. W. Wood	350	Ridgefield	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
W. W. Burnett	527	Eldorado	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	J. B. Cartwright	358	Pennville	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
J. E. Reed	550	Newton	School 29, 22d and Magazine.	Johnson	368	Montpelier	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
W. S. Hancock	560	Chicago	Hall, 22d and Market.	Robert Anderson	369	Indianapolis	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
J. G. Brill	594	Morris City	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	J. B. McPherson	371	Kaleen	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
N. Steilen	701	Chicago	School No. 13, Floyd and Chestnut.	Taylor Guy	376	Harrodsburg	School No. 31, 34th and High.
John Lyte	745	Chicago	School No. 29, 22d and Magazine.	Deen	377	Branchville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
C. R. Ward	751	Camden	School No. 22, 17th and Duncan.	W. V. Smith	385	Shoal	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Ellery	768	Ellery	School No. 22, 17th and Duncan.	Huckleberry	391	Butlersville	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
Naval Veteran Ass'n		Chicago	National Park, 24th and Main.	Fahler	397	Star City	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
INDIANA.							
John A. Logan	3	Lafayette	School No. 35, Jackson and Breckin'r.g.	Miller	401	Akron	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
Morgan	15	Petersburg	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.	Clenedning	436	Leavenworth	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
George H. Thomas	17	Indianapolis	McCormick's Warehouse, First street.	G. Wellman	448	Jasper	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
Farragut	27	Evansville	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.	Henryman	461	Henryville	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
Thos. H. Harrison	30	Kokomo	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.	J. R. Laud	486	Mifflin	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
Lewbailey	33	Bluffton	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.	Frank White	490	Huron	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
S. S. Bass	40	Fort Wayne	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.	H. Laughlin	516	Salmona	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
Sol. Merrideith	55	Richmond	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.	A. H. Cockrum	520	Oakland City	Old Custom House, 3d and Green.
				A. G. Dardie	533	Burrows	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
				Hadgen	538	Buffalo Bill	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
				John Glenn	558	Bloomington	St. Martin's, Gray and Shelby.
				D. Lake	571	North Judson	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
				Wiley Whitson	579	Austin	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
				Winfield Scott	580	Lexington	School No. 9, Shelby and Broadway.
				John Brown	585	Charlestown	School No. 37, 9th and Magazine.
				Vigo Co. Battalion		Terre Haute	School No. 23, 17th and Madison.
				S. S. Band		Knightstown	531 2d street.



NEW GRAND STAND OF THE LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

Ice Machines

PASSENGER AND
FREIGHT



Elevators

Boilers, Tank, Sheet Iron Work

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

Sulzer-Vogt Machine Co.,



"KIS-ME" CHEWING GUM.

"Do Kis-me, dear."
The youth insisted,
As 'round her waist
One arm he twisted.

"I will," she laughed,
"if you'll agree
To get some 'Kis-Me'
Gum for me."

KIS-ME GUM CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. M. CLARK & CO., Incorporated,
PROPRIETORS.

J. W. RECCIUSS & BRO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
**Baseball
Supplies**

ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM GOODS
NOVELTIES, TOYS,
GAMES, ETC.
No. 327 Fourth Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEAFNESS

and head noises relieved by using WILSON'S COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. Entirely new, scientific invention; different from all other devices; the only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible ear drum in the world. Hundreds are being benefited where medical skill has failed. No string or wire attachment to irritate the ear. Write for pamphlet or call.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Offices { G. A. R. Trust Bldg. Louisville, Ky.
1122 Broadway, New York.

ANDREW COWAN

ALBERT A. COWAN

ANDREW COWAN & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak-Tanned Leather

"QUEEN OF THE WEST"

"HAND BRAND" and "PEERLESS"
Oak Harness Leather

LOUISVILLE OAK SOLE LEATHER
Leather Belting

AND
Whole Hide Belting Leather

Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware
Shoe Leather and Findings
Mill and Railway Supplies

435 and 437 West Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

GRAND ARMY COMRADES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL

NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.	NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.
MAINE.				OHIO.			
Department of		Portland	Weissinger Tob. Co., Floyd & College.	McCoy	1	Columbus	National Park, 24th and Main.
MARYLAND.				Ashtabula	4	Ashtabula	School No. 20, 13th and Green.
Department of		Baltimore	School No. 4, Smyser avenue.	Buckley	12	Akron	School No. 18, 6th and Kentucky.
Department of		(Colored)	School No. 37, 9th and Magazine.	George H. Thomas	13	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.
MASSACHUSETTS.				Ford	14	Toledo	School No. 36, Preston and Main.
J. A. Andrews	15	Boston	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.	Forsythe	15	Toledo	School No. 36, Preston and Main.
E. T. Wilcox	16	Springfield	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Nibling	20	Western	School No. 10, Hancock and Walnut.
E. V. Summer	19	Fitchburg	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Bishop	22	Defiance	School No. 18, 6th and Kentucky.
Theodore Winthrope	35	Chelsea	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Old Guard	23	Dayton	Turner's Hall, No. 419 E. Jefferson.
Needham	39	Lawrence	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Canton	25	Canton	National Park, 24th and Main.
T. E. Hall	77	Jefferson	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Benedict	26	Pemberville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
G. L. Stevens	149	Charlestown	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Morris	27	Fostoria	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
MICHIGAN.				Todd	29	Youngstown	School No. 20, 13th and Green.
C. J. Dickson	6	Hillsdale	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Robert L. McCook	30	Carthage	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.
William Bell	10	Dundee	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Loshure	35	Wauseon	School No. 23, 17th and Kentucky.
Comrade Sedgewick	16	Evart	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Bel Harmon	36	Warren	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.
Fairbanks	17	Detroit	School No. 17, Center and Walnut.	Kyle	41	Wapakoneta	School No. 18, 6th and Kentucky.
Joseph Becker	25	Odgen Center	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Mitchell	45	Springfield	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
Col. Byron Baker	33	Morenci	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Wiley	46	Bowling Green	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Thomas Manning	57	Marcellus	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	W. H. Lytle	47	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.
Joseph Wilson	87	Lowell	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Walter Wood	48	Torugany	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
M. Wisner	101	Ithica	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Wolford	51	Perryburg	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
Trunnel	93	Webberville	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.	Randall	53	Prairie Depot	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
Degolyte	110	Hudson	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Stokes	54	Finley	School No. 15, Second and Gray.
J. B. Brainard	111	Eaton Rapids	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Henry Cater	56	Haskins	School No. 16, 5th and York.
J. S. Joss	121	Constantine	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Sill	57	North Baltimore	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
Welch	137	Ann Arbor	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Morris McMillian	58	Wilmington	School No. 10, Hancock and Walnut.
Forqua	162	Detroit	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.	Neal	62	Sydney	School No. 26, 22d and Grayson.
M. Hawley	328	Napoleon	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Richard Allen	65	Elyria	School No. 25, 17th and Kentucky.
Palley	358	Clayton	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Richard Launing	69	Coshocton	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Barren Co. Battalion		Niles	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Israel Ludlow	76	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.
MINNESOTA.				Hazlip	81	Zanesville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Department of		Minneapolis	School No. 1, Cable and Washington.	Mitchell	84	Maumee	School No. 15, 2d and Gray.
MISSOURI.				Bronson	85	Jerry City	School No. 18, 6th and Kentucky.
Gen. Logan	2	St. Louis	School No. 8, Mary street.	Hamilton	90	Braidman	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
H. P. Harding	10	St. Louis	School No. 8, Mary street.	H. Robins	91	Upper Sandusky	School No. 25, 17th and Kentucky.
Frank P. Blair	11	St. Louis	No. 718 E. Gray street.	Spanier	99	Bellaire	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Hassen Duber	13	St. Louis	Beck's Hall, No. 117 W. Jefferson.	Carmon	101	Ada	School No. 10, Hancock and Walnut.
Capt. J. Mathew	69	Springfield	School No. 8, Shelby and Mary.	Cooper	117	Marion	School No. 26, 22d and Grayson.
S. L. Turley	222	Bancroft	School No. 8, Shelby and Mary.	Middleport	125	Middleport	School No. 10, Hancock and Walnut.
Henry Brown	276	Clarksburg	School No. 8, Shelby and Mary.	Whitecomb	139	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.
National Guards		Kansas City	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Memorial	141	Cleveland	School No. 15, 2d and Gray.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				Evans	149	Bryan	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.
Department of		Lakeport	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Dick Lambert	156	Ironton	National Park, 24th and Main.
NEW JERSEY.				Alexander	158	Piqua	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
A. Wilkes	23	Trenton	National Park, 24th and Main.	A. L. Brown	162	Chillicothe	National Park, 24th and Main.
Department of		Camden	National Park, 24th and Main.	J. W. Scott	163	Finley	School No. 14, First and Kentucky.
NEW YORK.				H. D. Blake	169	Medina	School No. 16, 5th and York.
J. Roke	1	Rochester	School No. 12, Hancock and Market.	Howard McDaniel	181	Fort Recovery	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.
Sidney	41	Ithaca	School No. 4, Smyser ave.	George Douglas	183	Millbury	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.

NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.	NAME OF POST.	NO.	WHERE FROM.	LOCATION.
OHIO—Continued.							
Joseph F. Trotter	268	Mt. Washington	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.	Indiana	28	Indiana	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Stanley	283	Forrest	School No. 32, Catalpa street.	C. S. Shaw	50	Titusville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Langston	299	Covington	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	E. R. Schuyler	51	Philadelphia	Pfister Hall, 25th and Market.
E. T. Noyes	318	Cincinnati	School No. 15, 2d and Gray.	Gen. D. G. Berning	63	Philadelphia	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
U. S. Grant	340	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.	J. A. Hunter	123	Leecburg	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.
Cambridge	343	Cambridge	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Lieut. J. Baughman	131	Everett	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Brooklyn	368	Cleveland	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	S. Peffer	331	Meadesville	School No. 24, 18th and Wilson.
F. T. Jones	401	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.	W. D. Meyers	434	Johnsonburg	School No. 21, 13th and Maple
Welsh	422	Uhrichsville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.	Sergt. D. Noble	451	Waterside	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
R. H. Caldwell	439	Elmore	School No. 10, Hancock and Walnut.	L. M. Piper	454	Hopewell	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Eugene Reynolds	441	Bellefontaine	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.				
John Ingersoll	444	Miami	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.				
J. W. Wells	451	Columbus	School No. 15, 1st and Kentucky.				
C. B. Gates	452	Marietta	School No. 39, 16th and Magazine.				
T. J. Murrell	457	Lynchburg	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.				
Ricksecker	469	Canal Dover	School No. 32, Catalpa avenue.				
Conlay	476	West Melgrove	School No. 16, 15th and York.				
Duncan	477	West Milton	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.				
G. D. Harter	55	Canton	National Park, 24th and Main.				
John Braley	561	North Georgetown	School No. 11, Preston and Ormsby.				
A. E. Gray	563	Rockland	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.				
Elias Beers	575	Columbus	School No. 16, 5th and York.				
Day	577	Custer	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.				
Col. R. G. Shaw	580	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.				
Henry Davis	612	Woodstock	School No. 26, 22d and Grayson.				
Parmlee Horn	622	Louisburg	School No. 26, 22d and Grayson.				
Olmstead	634	Coe Ridge	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.				
Carle Marker	646	New Paris	School No. 16, 5th and York.				
Hecker	658	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.				
J. H. Jackson	689	Cincinnati	School No. 7, Campbell and Market.				
Robert Stewart	690	Dunbridge	School No. 14, 1st and Kentucky.				
G. Roce	Lesterville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.				
Drake Co. Battalion	Greenville	School No. 20, 13th and Green.				

FAITHFULNESS GUARANTEED. CONTRACTORS' BONDS. EMPLOYEES' BONDS. JUDICIAL BONDS

Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland

HOME OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Deposited for the security of all policyholders \$280,000.00

RESOURCES, JUNE 29, 1895

Cash Capital	\$750,000.00
Surplus	350,000.00
Reserve	237,767.30
Total	\$1,337,767.30

Losses paid in 1894 \$25,662.18

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Attila Cox, James M. Fetter, St. John Boyle
Edward J. McDermott

JOS. S. ODIORNE, General Agent
Board of Trade Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Indiana	28	Indiana	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
C. S. Shaw	50	Titusville	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
E. R. Schuyler	51	Philadelphia	Pfister Hall, 25th and Market.
Gen. D. G. Berning	63	Philadelphia	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
J. A. Hunter	123	Leeenburg	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.
Lieut. J. Baughman	131	Everett	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
S. Peffer	331	Meadesville	School No. 24, 18th and Wilson.
W. D. Meyers	434	Johnsonburg	School No. 21, 13th and Maple
Sergt. D. Noble	451	Waterside	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
L. M. Piper	454	Hopewell	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.

VERMONT.

E. H. Staughton	34	Bellows Falls	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Ethan Allen	64	Vergennes	School No. 21, 13th and Maple.

WEST VIRGINIA.

D. B. Curtis	10	Elkins	School No. 4, Smyser ave.
A. Mathews	14	Parkersburg	School No. 4, Smyser ave.

WISCONSIN.

T. G. Hungerford	12	Spring Green	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Winfield Scott	104	Winfield	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
Department of		Fort Atkinson	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.

OKLAHOMA TER.

Kingfisher	1	Kingfisher	Camp Caldwell, Preston and Oak.
----------------------	---	----------------------	---------------------------------

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. Sumner	9	Washington	School No. 37, 9th and Magazine.
Old Guard		Washington	St. John School, Clay and Market.
Department of Potomac		Washington	St. John School Clay and Market.

W. H. THOMAS & SON COMPANY

INCORPORATED.

Wholesale Whisky Dealers and Distillers

131 and 133 West Main Street,



LOUISVILLE, KY.

“Old Jordan” Specialty, Old Whisky

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LOUISVILLE.

BY COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.



THE story of the foundation of Rome is not more romantic than that of Louisville. Considering that the great Italian metropolis was founded more than twenty-two centuries before the Falls City, it is not surprising that the story of its settlement should have gathered with the moss of ages so much of myth and fable to illumine the plain story of its pioneer days. When Louisville shall have grown as hoary with years and its Auditorium shall rival in the grandeur of its ruins the Coliseum of Rome, when the tall chimney of the power house shall have crumbled to the dimensions of the column of Trajan, and the Japanese traveler shall contemplate the ruins of our city from the crumbling pier of one of our bridges, an equal halo will doubtless have grown around the name of Louisville, and its early history be invested with equal or greater romance.

In the mythology of the Shawnees, Cherokees or Iroquois, whose spirits hover over our parks, yet to be unearthed in some prehistoric mound by some enthusiastic antiquary, we shall doubtless find a legend more interesting than that of Romulus and Remus, while the hard lines of the bachelor founder of our city—the *Aeneas* of our modern story—may yet be lightened with the romantic fiction of some forest Dido, who substituted the buffalo hide for that of the ox, in prescribing the limits of the future city.

But it is not of the probable romance which time will evolve regarding the foundation of Louisville that we have now to deal. We leave that for future historians, philosophers and poets, and propose to give the story in the fewest words and with the bald facts unadorned with speculative fancy.

Louisville takes its name from Louis XVI, King of France, who was

the friend of the United States in the time of its greatest revolutionary distress. Not only in this, but in other incidents of its early history has our city been associated with France. The first white visitor, of whom we have record, to the falls of the Ohio was LaSalle, the great French explorer, who in 1669 came down the river and, after a brief stay, returned to the lakes. Thirteen years later, descending the Illinois river from the site of Chicago, he explored the Mississippi to its mouth and thus effected the discovery at which he aimed when he came to the falls. It was more than a century, however, after LaSalle's visit before there was a settlement of whites at the present site of Louisville. In 1765 George Croghan, an Indian trader, stopped at the falls on his way down the river, and has left a diary of his trip. In 1773 Captain Thomas Bullitt surveyed the land on which Louisville, in great part, stands, and for the several following years a few hunters had, from time to time, a temporary residence here. But there were no permanent settlers until May 27, 1778, when George Rogers Clark arrived from Pittsburgh with a military force of three companies, numbering about one hundred and fifty soldiers and fifteen or twenty families, composed chiefly of Virginians. He landed at Corn Island, at the head of the falls,



CAVALIER DE LASALLE.



LA SALLE'S IRON
HATCHET.

Found under a sycamore
tree at Shippingport
in 1808.

near the Kentucky shore, the last remnant of which can be seen in the shape of a few small willows opposite the foot of Twelfth street. It was heavily wooded then, with steep banks on three sides, and offered a location secure from the Indians. Here he built a fort consisting of log cabins for the settlers, so arranged as to afford good resistance in case of attack. Having provided this shelter and protection for the settlers, and leaving them to plant corn, he left June 26th with his soldiers, in the midst of an eclipse of the sun, to capture the British garrisons at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, Ill. How he did this, after overcoming obstacles, braving dangers and enduring hardships, is it not all written in the history of our country? His conquest secured from the British all the territory comprising the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and that part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi. But for the genius of this great soldier and the bravery of his handful of men, the Ohio river would, at the close of the revolutionary war, have been the southern boundary of Canada. Yet he was only twenty-seven years of age when this great work



FIRST SETTLEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

was accomplished. Without wasting his time in self-glorification, he returned to the falls where he found his people had built a stronger fort on the mainland, at the foot of Twelfth street, and moved from the



A PIONEER HOME.

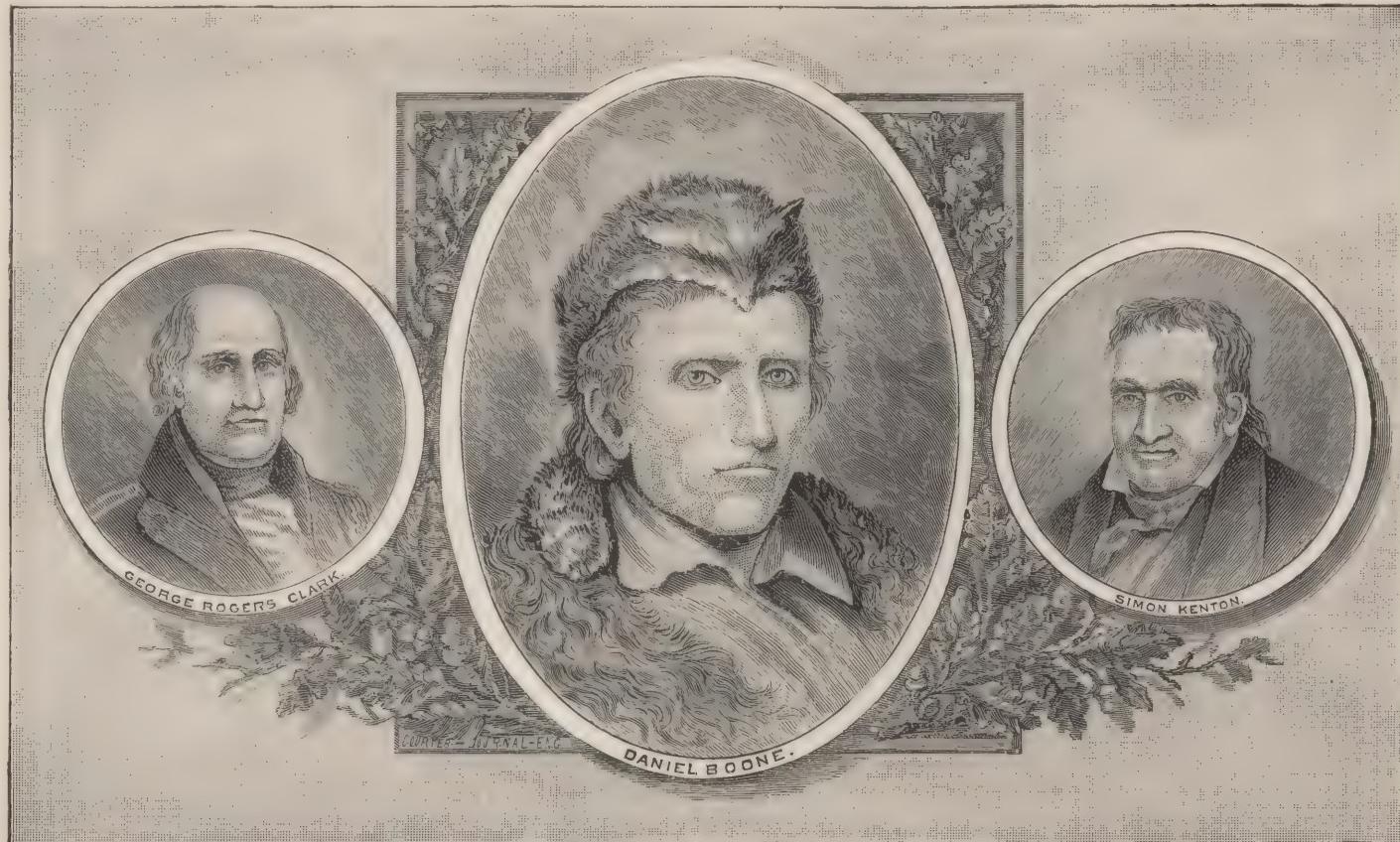
island, celebrating the event with a Christmas dance. He further provided for the defense of his new settlement by building a military barge, with which he patrolled the river between Louisville and Fort Washington, which twelve years later became Cincinnati, and varied his pursuits as a town builder and commander of the post by an occasional foray into the Indian settlements in Ohio, to punish them for their raids into Kentucky and to show them that he could retaliate at will. In 1782 he built Fort Nelson, on the north side of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, the site of the present C., O. & S. W. depot, and by such wise precautions secured the settlement from Indian attacks. Besides being a warrior and ruler of men, he was an engineer and surveyor of skill and has left original plans of the forts built by him and of the town laid off in his day. Thus the small settlement, under the protection of one so well able to direct its destiny, grew apace until on the 1st of May, 1780, it was duly incorporated by the legislature of Virginia. The first white child born in Louisville was named John Donne, son of one of the first families, who lived to an

advanced age to see the hamlet grown into a city. The habitations of the early population of Louisville were of the most primitive character, being built of logs, with puncheon floors, windows without glass, such furniture as could be made with an ax and auger, and beds with forked limbs for bed-posts and deer or buffalo hides laid on sticks and grass in place of mattresses. The clothing of both sexes was made chiefly of dressed deer skins, until the advent of the primitive loom enabled them to indulge in home-made jeans and linseys.

The opening of the nineteenth century found the town with a census population of three hundred and fifty-nine souls and, the Indians having been driven beyond the danger of incursions into the settlements, population flowed from the East, agriculture thrived, and commerce became an element of the town's thrift. Three years later the acquisition of the Louisiana territory by the United States opened up that rich country to settlement, and Louisville being at the head of barge navigation became a port of considerable traffic. Men of enterprise later utilized the water power for running mills and, when in 1811, the first steamboat built by Fulton at Pittsburg arrived, she began that

era of commercial prosperity, as a point for the distribution of produce and manufactures by steam navigation, which she held until the advent of railroads made it subordinate to transportation by rail.

The first newspaper was established in 1801, the *Farmer's Library*,



A GROUP OF KENTUCKY PIONEERS.

followed by the *Gazette*, in 1807, and the *Advertiser*, in 1818, edited by Shadrack Penn until 1841—the rival and political opponent of George D. Prentice, who started the *Journal* in 1830 and edited it continuously until his death in 1870, the *Courier* in 1844, and others without

The Ault & Wiborg

Unequaled in Quality

Possessing the largest and most complete Printing Ink Works in America, THE AULT & WIBORG CO. give the most careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and their superb equipment enables them to best fill the wants of INK consumers in every department of the graphic arts.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

CINCINNATI
NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Sell on their Merits

LETTERPRESS,
STEEL-PLATE,
COPPER-PLATE and
LITHOGRAPHERS' Inks

DRY COLORS,
VARNISHES,
OILS AND DRYERS

in every grade and for
every variety of work

Columbia Finance and Trust Co.

COLUMBIA BUILDING

4TH AND MAIN STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 SURPLUS, \$200,000

FINANCIAL AND TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR OF STOCK AND TRUSTEE UNDER MORTGAGE, ASSIGNEE, ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR GUARDIAN AND TRUSTEE

Deals in First-Class Bonds of Cities, Counties and Corporations

ATTILLA COX, PRESIDENT
JAMES S. PIRTLE, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, 2D VICE-PRESIDENT
H. V. SANDERS, TREASURER
W. W. HILL, SECRETARY
J. LITHGOW SMITH, SUP'T REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
JOHN I. JACOB, SUPERINTENDENT OF VAULTS.

ESTATES MANAGED
RENTS COLLECTED
SAFETY VAULT

COLUMBIA BUILDING

FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS

Finest
Office Building
in the
Southwest
Absolutely
Fire Proof
Every Convenience
Furnished



COLUMBIA

FINANCE AND TRUST CO.

AGENT

Ground floor west side
of building

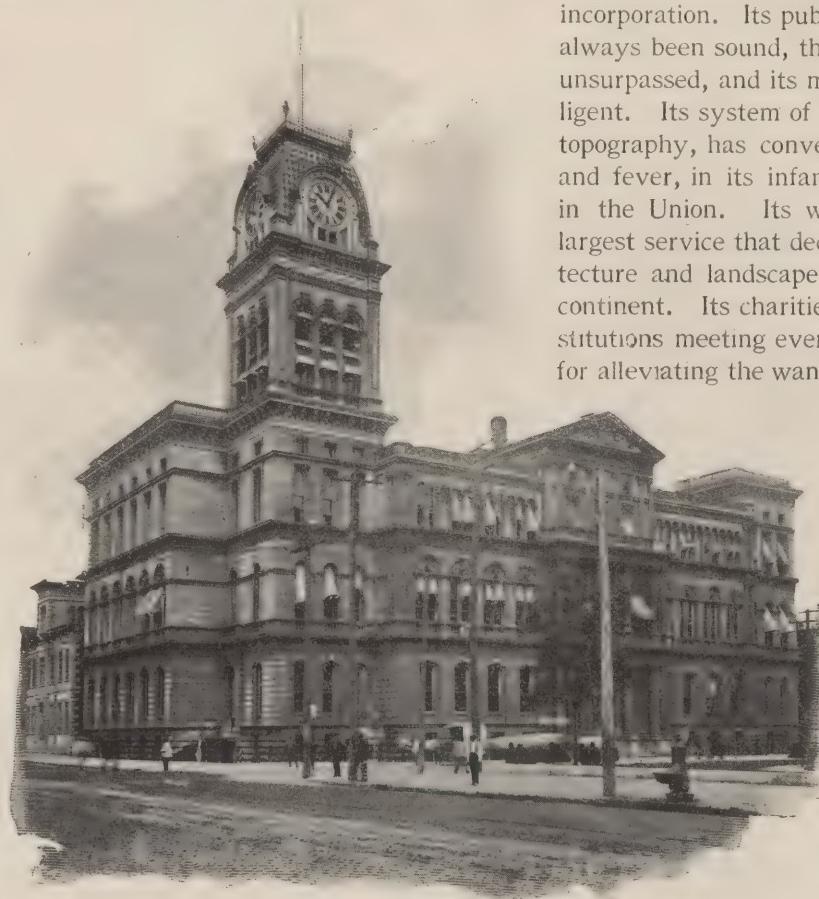


GRAND STAND AND TRACK OF THE LOUISVILLE DRIVING AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.
(Made from a photograph taken before the stand was completed.)

number. The *Courier* and *Journal* consolidated in 1868 with Henry Watterson as the evolution.

Louisville early became an important point for the manufacture of steam machinery, and was a banking center of prominence before the twenties. In 1828, when it had about eight thousand five hundred population, it was created a city by a charter from the legislature, having a mayor and ten councilmen, elected two from each ward. In 1830 the canal, long discussed and for which a charter was granted in 1804 but only begun in 1826, was completed, and the first boat, the Uncas, passed through its waters. The locks were fifty feet wide and one hundred and eighty-three feet long, and the toll was eighty cents per ton. Thirty-two years afterward this canal passed into the hands of the Federal government, the locks were increased to a width of ninety feet, and made free for all kinds of craft. The total cost of the canal, which is two miles long, from its commencement to its final enlargement was \$4,564,680.09. The total fall is twenty-six feet.

The population, since Louisville became a city, has increased nearly thirty-fold, and the hamlet which George Rogers Clark founded, in 1778, has grown to be the twentieth city in the Union in point of population, numbering its inhabitants at over two hundred thousand. Its career has been marked by progress in all the elements which go to



CITY HALL.

make a first-class city, and the foundation of nearly all its leading manufactories, banks, newspapers, public schools and institutions of learning, churches and charities was laid in the first decade after its municipal incorporation.

Its public credit and financial management have always been sound, the commercial honor of its business men unsurpassed, and its municipal progress enlightened and intelligent. Its system of sewers, necessitated by its almost level topography, has converted its site from a lazaretto house of ague and fever, in its infancy, into one of the most healthful cities in the Union. Its waterworks, both in equipment for the largest service that decades may demand and in point of architecture and landscape gardening, are second to none on the continent. Its charities, from a hospital founded in 1817 to institutions meeting every demand which humanity can suggest for alleviating the wants of the unfortunate, are many and well

managed. Its streets, aggregating more than two hundred miles in length, are up to date, comprising granite for heavy traffic, asphalt and brick for lighter travel, and macadam in less thickly settled portions, the latter being steadily converted into streets of more modern character. A pioneer in the street-car system both as to horse cars and electric lines, its mileage is nearly as large as that of its streets, and, by a system of transfers, one fare will take a passenger to almost any part of the city. Its public buildings, business houses and churches are substantial in structure and creditable in point of architecture,

while its private residences, with their yards of well-kept grass and flowers, their trees and vines, free from the glare of ostentatious wealth, yet refined and homelike, from the abode of the capitalist

to the humble cottage of the mechanic, speak in eloquent tones for the credit of a city of happy homes and contented citizens.

Not being immediately circumscribed by high hills, the whole plan of the city is adapted for easy expansion. The extension of the sewerage system, the farther projection of streets, the lengthening of the electric lines, insure an almost indefinite area for healthful homes, as the demands of an increasing population may require. Nor has the utilitarian spirit wholly engrossed our people; railroad lines radiate from the city in every direction; three monster bridges, triumphs of engineering skill, span the Ohio; in many branches of manufacture, as of plows, wagons, jeans, leather, whisky and the amount of tobacco handled, we have no rival. Yet have we not neglected the higher sentiment which looks to the elevation and refinement, the health and happiness of our citizens, in providing a noble system of parks. Within convenient reach of the heart of the

city are three parks, each of a different order of landscape beauty, topography, soil and natural growth, aggregating a thousand acres, while scattered within the city limits are smaller breathing places, where the public, young and old, can loiter under the shade of trees and enjoy the sight and odor of sweet flowers. In recounting the things for which

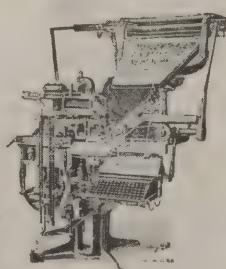
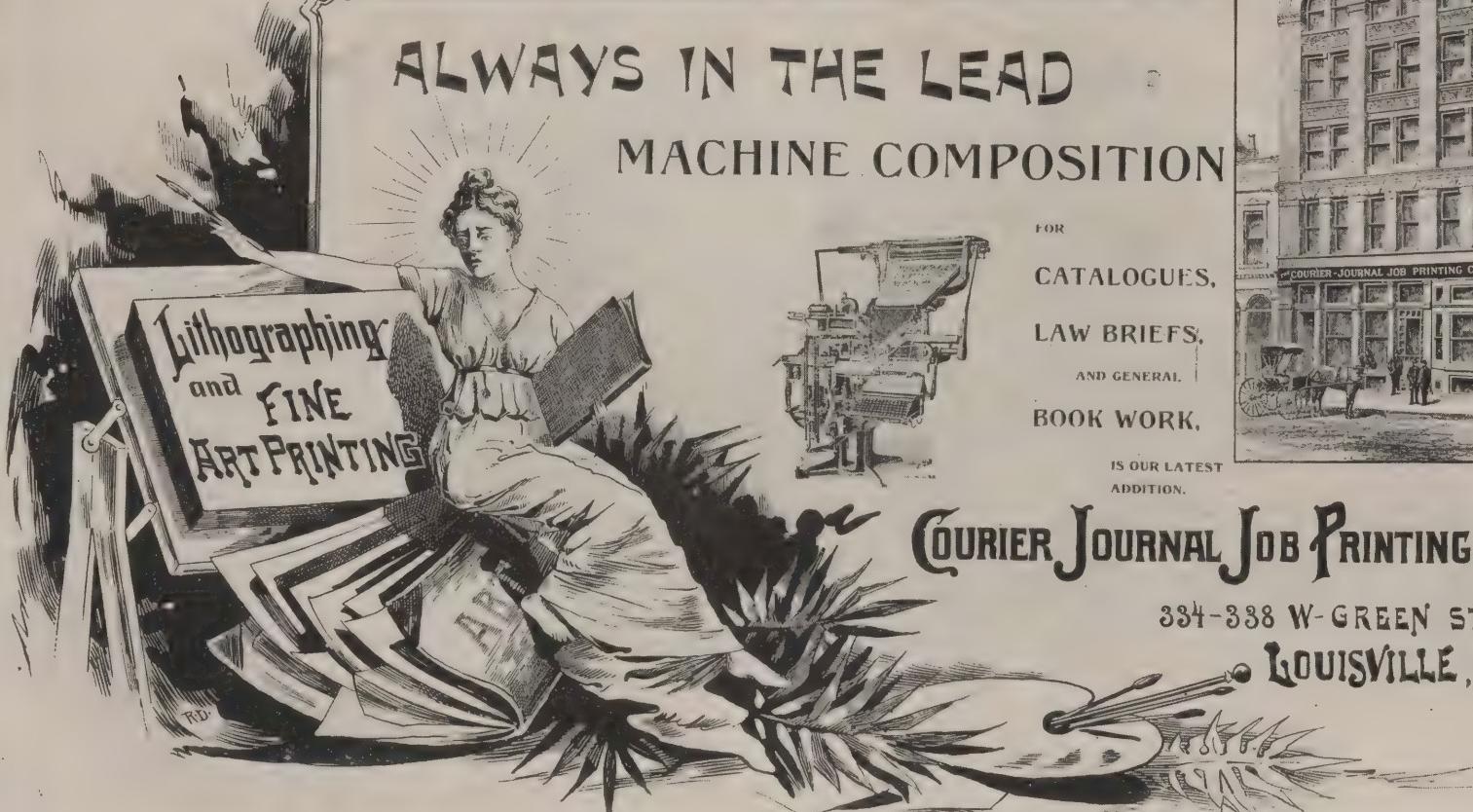
Louisville is loved by her citizens and made inviting to the strangers who come within our gates, my province is not that of a statistician, but of one who, asked to contribute something about Louisville, its past and present, has told the story of the city as founded by the Hannibal of the West, the great predecessor of many military heroes of different colored uniforms, and shown how, from a fort, we have come to be a city of gardens and unguarded homes, typical of the peace which, born of war, now locks those who lately faced each other amid the grime and blood of battle in the embrace of a family comradeship.



JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

MACHINE COMPOSITION



FOR
CATALOGUES,
LAW BRIEFS,
AND GENERAL
BOOK WORK,
IS OUR LATEST
ADDITION.

COURIER JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.

334-338 W-GREEN ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.



LOUISVILLE—THE SOCIAL FEATURE.

BY DOUGLASS SHERLEY.

If Macaulay's New Zealander who is some day,—God delay the hour, to stand on the broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul, should chance to wander hither and find Louisville, like London, laid low by war, pestilence, fire, wind or flood, he doubtless would turn away from it all, failing to realize the very best that had been ours.—The Social Feature.

The roar of the Falls, the beautiful ruin of our one perfect building,—The Courthouse, with Grecian Porticoes and Doric Columns, broken and overturned and our other High Places made desolate; none of these could reveal to this Traveler of the Future, that which had been our greatest charm; the very flower of life,—The Social Feature.

By this Social Feature, we do not mean exclusively what is termed Society with its restrictions and arbitrary limitations, but in that broader and more comprehensive sense, the Social Pulse of the entire Community. It is the dominating Social Spirit that permeates the town; whether it be a Church Festival in Portland, a German Wedding in East Louisville, an Irish Wake in the Southern part of the city or a Social Function in the House of the Rich on a Fashionable Avenue.

This is made possible by the even distribution of wealth. Few among us possess great riches, but the many have a competency and live, not in luxury but in comfort. Our chief ambition is a desire to have a housewife, a horse and a home with a front yard. A laudable ambition which is widely gratified. It is a trite but truthful statement that Louisville is a City of Homes.

The desire to erect a worthy shrine for our Household Gods has made us somewhat neglectful of our Temples to Mercury—The God of Commerce.

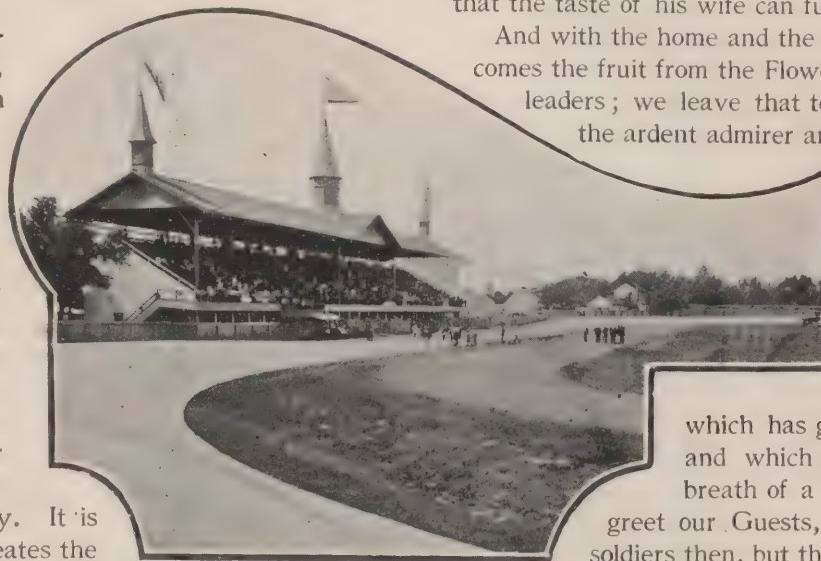
The place of business may be small and uninviting, but the home of its owner will be the best that his purse can afford, and the most that the taste of his wife can furnish.

And with the home and the love of it, comes the Social Feature—as comes the fruit from the Flower. Among our men we have no social leaders; we leave that to our women, of whom we are always the ardent admirer and ever the faithful follower.

Over thirty years ago this Social Feature, which is an instinct born of God and nurtured by the home, made us willing to throw open many of our homes, not only to the officer high in rank, but also to the humble soldier within our gates.

And now this same Social Feature, which has grown under the passing of the years and which has sweetened and ripened under the breath of a kindly prosperity, bids us to arise and greet our Guests, who have come again. They were soldiers then, but they have never been our foes and they must always let us be their friends.

This we would have them bear in mind; that the cheapest cotton flag that flaunts itself in Red, White and Blue from the windows of the humblest cottage in the town, has been placed there by a hand as loyal and a heart as warm and full of the Social Instinct as that silken banner, emblazoned with our National Colors which trails from high on the outer walls of some magnificent home, sweeping down upon the marble balcony, rich in shadows and exquisite with costly carvings.



FOUNTAIN FERRY BICYCLE TRACK.
On which numerous world's records have been made.

SCHOOLS OF LOUISVILLE.

BY I. N. BLOOM, A. B., M. D.

WHEN an approximate census of the city was taken, based on the number of children attending the public schools, it was found that a lower coefficient must be used than in most of the cities of the country. The public of Louisville appreciates the excellence of its common school system and sends its children to them in very large numbers, as the following figures, based on the fiscal year ending December 31, 1894, will show: The average daily attendance was 20,223 throughout the year, and the total expense in educating was in round numbers \$499,460. The city maintains forty-four public schools. Included in this number are district schools for white and colored children, two boys' high schools, a female high school, a girls' high school, colored high school for both sexes, a normal class for training teachers, and a business and a commercial class. In the two latter are taught, without expense to the student, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, etc. In addition, the free night-schools had an average attendance of 1,248. The number of pupils attending the colored schools of this city is very gratifying. There were enrolled in the district schools last year 4,820, and in the colored high school the average daily attendance was 147.

The system of education as practiced in Louisville has been highly complimented by those who have made the subject a study. The advanced methods are in use in the district

schools, and less reliance is placed on the text-book than was formerly the case. Object lessons and the higher development of the kindergarten methods are practiced, and the individuality of the pupil, as far as the numbers will permit, is brought out by the teacher.

The high schools, with the exception of the Manual Training High School, which will be mentioned later, are designed to give such a course as will, on graduation, admit the boys and girls to the freshman classes of the leading colleges and universities. The girls' high school alone had an average attendance of 499, the boys' high school 256, while the Manual Training, the newest and brightest gem of the public school system, enrolled nearly 200 pupils. A short history of this last named institution may not be out of place here, as it illustrates the munificence of one of its citizens lately deceased.

On May 2, 1892, Mr. A. V. duPont made a proposition to the Louisville School Board to build a building, suitable and sufficient to accommodate 300 pupils, and to equip it with furniture, tools and machinery, necessary for a manual training school of the first order. In October of that year the school was opened with 122 enrolled students; on May 1, 1893, it was formally dedicated, the formal address being de-

livered by Calvin M. Woodward, of St. Louis. Mr. duPont then turned over a deed for the entire property, which had cost more



FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

than \$150,000, to the president of the school board. The course of instruction at this school covers three years; it includes all subjects of boys' high school except Latin and Greek, but in place of these it carries out a system of manual training throughout the course. The school hours are longer by one and a half hours per day, and each boy has two hours' shop work each day. He is drilled in free hand, mechanical and architectural drawings. In the shop he is drilled in tool instruction including joinery, wood turning, wood carving, pattern making, molding and casting, forging, tool making and tempering, vise work and machine tool work in metals and mechanical instruction. The generous donor of the school left little to be desired in its equipment and that little was supplied after his death by the voluntary gift of his sister.

The conduct of this school from its little beginning of a class of twenty-four in 1890, as an annex to the boys' high school, up to the present time has been in the hands of Professor E. F. Kleinschmidt, to whom is due the present high efficiency of the school. His pupils find no difficulty in entering the technical schools with advanced standing. Professor Woodward, in his address before alluded to, said it was the best equipped manual training high school in the country.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Louisville has sixty-two private educational institutions, nine professional schools and three theological seminaries.



THE MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

THE LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, for young ladies and children, was founded in 1851 by the late Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nold. The present principal, Miss Annie F. Nold, has had charge of the school for the past fifteen years. The original plan of work has been continued as far as possible, and the reputation of the school maintained. The school is divided into primary, intermediate and seminary departments. The course of study is comprehensive. The faculty is composed of specialists. The number of boarding pupils is limited. The school is situated in the most desirable residence part of the city, near Central Park.

THE KENTUCKY HOME SCHOOL, for girls, presided over by Miss Belle Peers, is one of the oldest and most successful private schools in the city. Founded nearly thirty years ago, it has a charter from the legislature of Kentucky and the board of directors is at present composed as follows: Colonel Chas. F. Johnson, Judge H. W. Bruce, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, Mr. Thos. L. Barret, Mr. John D. Taggart, Mr. Stephen E. Jones, Mr. Chas. F. Pettet and Mr. Henry W. Gray. While the school is principally for girls, the primary department is also

varies from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five. The school has changed its location several times, but since 1879 has occupied its present site on Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

MR. FLEXNER'S SCHOOL is a limited private school, admitting pupils from ten to eighteen years of age. The method of instruction employed is that of individual tutoring; no classes are formed, and no two pupils pursue the same courses of study or proceed at the same rate. The endeavor is made to accommodate training strictly to the needs of each individual. The school has been in operation for three years. It was begun as an experiment, but the results already obtained justify the belief that it has passed the experimental stage.

THE LOUISVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL, for boys, 112 W. Breckinridge street, was organized in 1889, and has had a large patronage from its beginning. Full preparatory work is done in all branches necessary for university preparation. Especial stress is laid upon the elementary training in English and mathematics.

HAMPTON COLLEGE, for girls, was founded in 1878, incorporated in 1881. It has three courses—the Collegiate, Graduate and the College Preparatory. It is presided over by Mrs. L. D. Hampton Cowling, and has a large and efficient faculty.

In addition to the above mentioned the city has a number of other schools of equal reputation and character.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS of Louisville form an important part of its educational system. They are extensive and thorough in their teaching, and keep fully abreast of the times. They are principally in

charge of the Sisters, who receive a lengthy and careful training for this purpose. Brothers have control of some of the higher institutions, notably St. Xavier's College. The attendance at these schools is very



ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE ON BROADWAY.

large—reaching in the aggregate the surprising number of 6,237 pupils. Presentation Academy and St. Xavier's College are among the finest, best equipped and most commodious institutions of learning in the South. The following is a complete directory of the Catholic schools of this city:

for compiling which, obligation must be acknowledged to Mr. Thomas Walsh:

Presentation Academy, Fourth avenue and Breckinridge street.

Academy of the Sacred Heart, Crescent Hill.

Cedar Grove Academy of Loretto,
Thirty-fifth street and Rudd avenue.

St. Catherine's Academy of the Sisters of Mercy, 535 Second street.

Mount St. Agnes, Preston Park, Jefferson county, Ky.

St. Xavier's College of the Xaverian Brothers, 112 West Broadway.

Parochial Schools.—Cathedral. St. Anthony's, for boys and girls. St. Augustine's, for colored children. St. Boniface's, for boys. St. Boniface's, for girls. St. Bridget's, for boys and girls. St. Cecilia's, for boys and girls. St. Charles', for boys and girls. St. Claude's, for colored people. St. Columba's, for boys and girls. St. Frances of Rome's. St. Francis Assisi's, for boys and girls. Holy Name School, Fourth avenue and O street. Holy Trinity's, St. Matthews, Jefferson county. Immaculate Conception, Eighth street, for boys. Immaculate Conception, for girls. St. Charles'. St. John's, for boys. St. John's, for girls. St. Joseph's, for boys. St. Joseph's, for girls. St. Louis Ber-

trand's. St. Martin's, for boys. St. Martin's, for girls and small boys. St. Mary's. St. Michael's, for boys and girls. Our Lady's, for boys and girls. St. Paul's school. St. Patrick's, for boys. St. Patrick's, for girls. St. Peter's, for boys and girls. Sacred Heart, for boys and girls. St. Vincent de Paul's, for boys and girls.



LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

It may not be generally known that Louisville is the second largest center of medical instruction in the United States, and that more than one thousand young men study medicine in our six medical schools.

The oldest of these, and, indeed, with the exception of a school in New Orleans, the oldest in the South, is the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, founded in 1837, and prominent in the work of medical education ever since. Its faculty is composed of a corps of carefully selected teachers, who are widely and favorably known. The course at present requires three years' attendance. After this year all students must study four years before receiving a degree. This wise course has been adopted by nearly all the other schools in the city, and has done and will do much for the advancement of medical education in the South and Southwest.

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE comes next in point of age, and enjoys a reputation second to no other. Since its foundation it has enjoyed uninterrupted success. Its faculty is large, able and efficient. It occupies a large and commodious building and grounds. Upon the latter

there has been erected quite recently a hospital, affording the students an opportunity for observing the after treatment of important operations and the bedside treatment of the sick.

THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE is the medical department of Central University of Kentucky. It is situated near the City Hos-

pital. It has the three-year graded course, and is complete in its equipment and thorough in its course of study.

THE LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE has undoubtedly the finest college building, from an architectural point of view, in Louisville. It was finished two years ago, and is of stone, and is an ornament to the city. The college was founded twenty-seven years ago, and is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The course is a very complete one, and its success has been quite marked in recent years. The number of its matriculates is probably as large as any



LIBRARY SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

medical school of the city. Its faculty is composed of men of known abilities.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE was established for the purpose of educating colored men for the medical profession. Its course is a year shorter than that of the other medical institutions of the city, but in time it will doubtless be lengthened. The college is located on Green street, between First and Second.

THE SOUTHWESTERN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE is the latest established in this city, and this year presents its third annual

announcement to the public. The course of study is a graded one of four years. The faculty is composed of eighteen professors, which includes one woman and one demonstrator of anatomy.



NORTON MEMORIAL HALL, SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



SCENES IN CAVE HILL CEMETERY, SHOWING SECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL BURYING GROUNDS.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

CHURCHES.

Louisville has not infrequently been designated "The City of Churches." The religious sentiment is strong in the city, and the church membership, in proportion to population, is as large as, if not more numerous than, that of any city in the Union. This sentiment has found expression in the liberal building of church edifices and in generous expenditure in making them as beautiful and attractive as architectural skill could compass. The number of our church buildings which are conspicuous for symmetry of outline and artistic ornamentation may be counted by the score, while not a few are noble ornaments of structural art. All denominations are represented and vie with each other in a generous and amicable rivalry. The following table shows the number and value of the churches of the different denominations:

DENOMINATION.	NO. CHURCHES.	VALUE CHURCH PROPERTY.
Baptist	44	\$526,974
Christian	13	219,203
Congregational	1	10,000
Episcopal	15	422,065
German Evangelical	7	233,220
German Evangelical Reformed	2	36,980
Evangelical Association	2	16,375
Israel	4	105,835
Lutheran	9	86,362
Methodist Episcopal	32	465,000
Presbyterian	20	618,849
Associate Reformed	1	12,000
Cumberland	1	25,000
Christadelphian	1	—
Unitarian	1	69,500
United Brethren	1	2,000
Seventh Day Adventists	1	—
Gospel Missions	8	17,080
Spiritual	3	—
Scientists	1	—
Roman Catholic	36	988,721
Christian Associations	5	4,600
Total	208	\$3,859,784

When it is considered that the valuations as above are those made

by the city assessor on the basis that private property is valued for tax purposes, it will not be too high an estimate to put the actual value of church property in the city at \$5,000,000, and the original cost doubtless largely exceeded even that sum. Of the total number of churches the colored people have thirty-eight.



TEMPLE ADAS ISRAEL, CORNER SIXTH AND BROADWAY.

THE PUBLIC PARKS AND SQUARES OF LOUISVILLE.

BY ANDREW COWAN, OF THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

THE public parks of Louisville are accessible by electric cars or private conveyances and are well worth a visit by G. A. R. comrades and their friends. The city is built upon a level plane, bounded on the north and west by the Ohio river which is spanned by three great railway bridges. To the southward this level plane extends several miles, unbroken save by two wooded hills, or "knobs" as they are called in Kentucky. One of these hills, covered to the summit with forest trees, is Iroquois Park, the largest of the three suburban park sites acquired in 1891 by the board of park commissioners. The area of this park is about six hundred acres. Roadways have been graded and foot walks made and the slow process of improvement is under way. Two electric car lines carry visitors from the city to Iroquois Park in about twenty minutes.

From the hill top, on a clear day, the whole length and breadth of the city, and fine broad distant prospects of the beautiful country adjacent to Louisville, may be seen. The southern parkway or grand boulevard to Iroquois Park extends southward from Third avenue and affords a charming drive of about six miles. This is one of the favorite drives for Louisville people. At night thou-

sands of bicycles skim over the smooth roadway, with their white and red lights flashing and disappearing, making a scene worth going a long distance to witness and enjoy.

To the eastward of the city the land is high and picturesque. Here at the easterly border of the city is Cherokee Park, the second in size and the most beautiful. "Superb umbrageous trees, standing singly and in open groups, distributed naturally upon a graceful undulating green sward, are to be seen there in higher perfection than has yet been found in any public park in America," is the declaration of Frederick Law Olmstead, the architect of every great public park yet established in this country.

Lovers of grand trees, the wide spreading beech and lofty poplar, stately maples and the black walnut, great oaks and giant sycamores and graceful elms may see them here in native grandeur where they have grown in virgin soil since Kentucky was the Indians' hunting ground. "O, had we such trees about Boston every one of them would be famous," exclaimed a



BUENA VISTA, IROQUOIS PARK.

visitor from Massachusetts. The area of this beautiful park is about three hundred acres. Its surface is gracefully undulating and through



VIEWS IN IROQUOIS PARK.

it flows the middle fork of the famous Beargrass creek. Several miles of roadway have been graded and every part of the park



"TARRY-AWHILE," CHEROKEE PARK.

may be reached on foot, by carriage, or by park wagons that make the rounds at frequent intervals. A ride all around the park costs but ten cents in one of these wagons, which can be found at the Beechwood entrance near the terminus of the street car line. Electric cars on Green street and on Broadway take visitors to Cherokee Park for five cents.

The Ohio river flows along the northerly front of the city and is broken by falls or rapids below the city wharf. "The falls" are navigable for the largest river steamboats during a part of the year, but at low water the boats pass through the United States government canal on the Kentucky side of the river. Below the falls the river flows broad and deep past the city of New Albany, Ind., and then sweeps around to the southward, passing the west border of Louisville in front of Shawnee Park. This lovely park is entirely level above the high water stage of the river.

It contains about one hundred and thirty acres extending along the river bank from which the view is extensive and beautiful, with the deep wooded Indiana "knobs" beyond the opposite shore.



FOREST ROAD, CHEROKEE PARK.

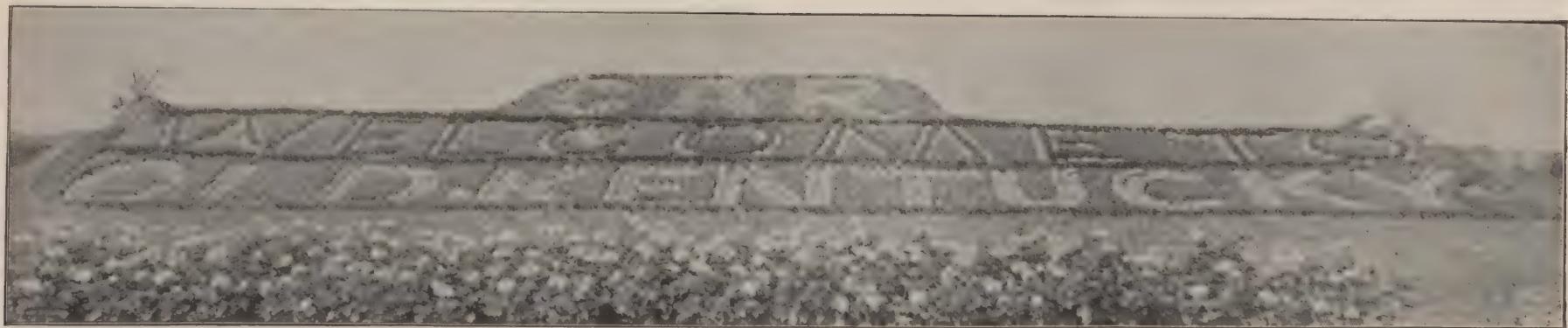
"Broad and tranquil meadowy spaces with the shadows of great spreading trees slanting across them," with fine areas of turf for lawn games, and the Ohio river for boating and bathing are the distinctive



BONNYCASTLE SPRING AND BEARGRASS CREEK, CHEROKEE PARK.



THE REFECTIONY, CHEROKEE PARK.



IN THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE, G. A. R. WELCOME TO OLD KENTUCKY.

features of Shawnee Park. There are numerous springs on the river bank, and a fine grove of beech trees makes a lovely picnic ground.

The park commissioners have planted a number of floral designs along the terraces in honor of G. A. R. visitors.

Shawnee Park can be reached by the West Market street electric cars or by carriage down West Chestnut street.

The interior parks of the city are the Courthouse grounds, extending from Fifth to Sixth street on Jefferson. Along the Jefferson street

LOGAN PLACE is on West Market street from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street.

KENTON PLACE is on East Market street from Shelby to Campbell. These are all pleasant resting places for the weary.

Louisville is a city of homes. There are comparatively few residences without roomy door yards or green lawns, set with trees and flowers. Land is cheap, and as there is no limit to the extension of the city southward and easterly there will be but small excuse for



MUSIC PAVILION, WITH FLOWER BEDS, SHAWNEE PARK.

front will be erected the grand reviewing stand for Commander-in-Chief Lawler.

BOONE SQUARE, another of the interior parks, is situated on Rowan street one square north of Main, and extends from Nineteenth to Twentieth street on both Rowan and Duncan streets. It is well worth a visit.

BAXTER SQUARE, another pretty park, is on Jefferson street between Eleventh and Twelfth.

building houses in solid blocks, except for business purposes. The fact that the residences here generally were provided with ample ground on every side, and that their occupants and owners took delight in lawns and trees of their own, seemed to make the people indifferent to public parks. At last, however, the advantages of parks were understood and better appreciated, and then the Louisville people decided not to be behind any other city in any manner that would serve to make their city more attractive as a city of homes as well as



BEECHWOOD ENTRANCE TO CHEROKEE PARK.

a great business and manufacturing center. The legislature authorized the city to establish a system of public parks for the benefit of the



OHIO RIVER AT SHAWNEE PARK. INDIANA SHORE IN THE DISTANCE.

people, and the first board of park commissioners were elected in July, 1890. What this board has done in five years, with very inadequate means, is shown by the parks as they are to-day. The people have recently voted a million dollars to complete the improvement of their parks, and when that money has been ably and honestly expended it is

expected that the parks of Louisville will be made available for the public to visit at all seasons, and that they will be treasures of inestimable value for the health, refreshment and recreation of the masses.

G. A. R. visitors to Louisville, and all others, are bidden a warm welcome to the parks, and no one should leave without having visited



LILY POND, SHAWNEE PARK.

these pleasure grounds, which will be known in time as among the most attractive and beautiful in the world.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND ADVANTAGES.

BY GENERAL JOHN E. ECHOLS.



THE prosperity of a community depends on its commercial advantages, and such advantages are regulated by its transportation facilities.

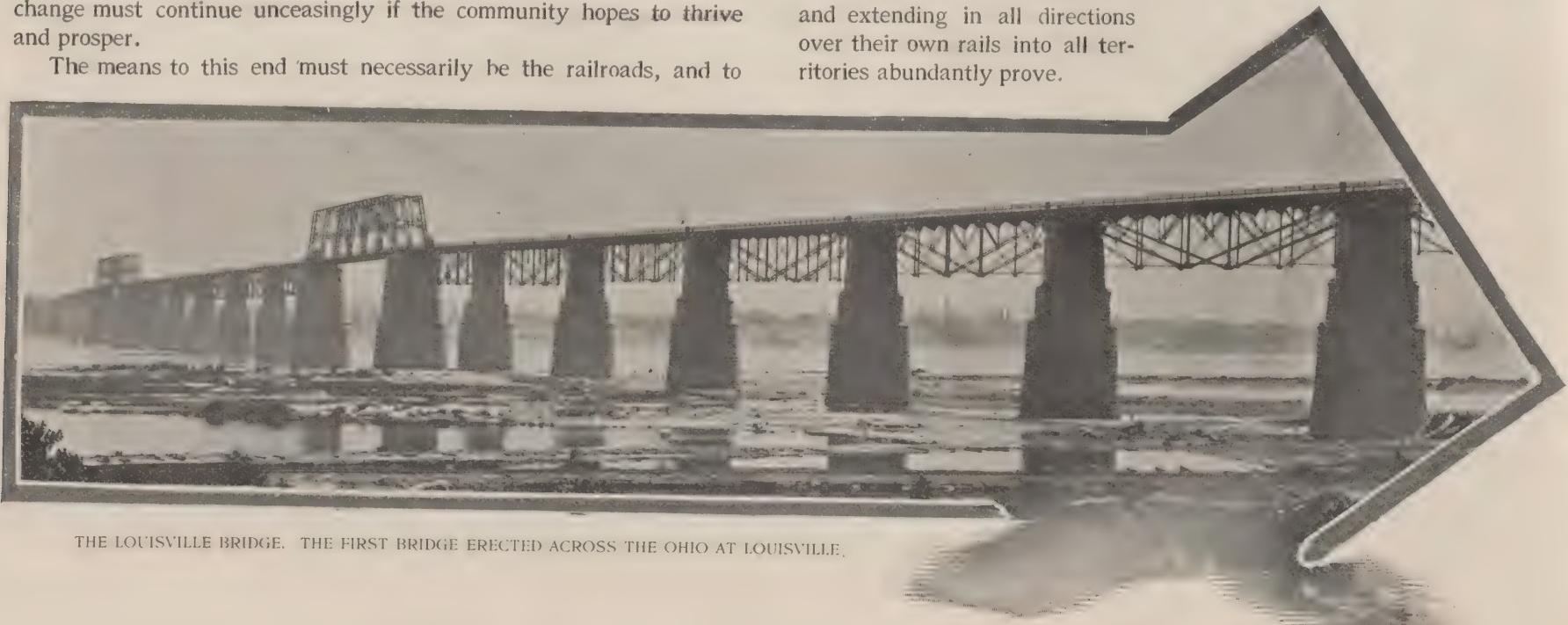
To be a factor in this age of competition it is necessary for a city to have the means of cheaply and expeditiously gathering in its raw materials and distributing in the same manner its finished products.

The raw materials are not taken from one locality nor are the finished products sent out to one section, but between the North, South, East and West the interchange must continue unceasingly if the community hopes to thrive and prosper.

The means to this end must necessarily be the railroads, and to

determine the commercial standing of any community we must consider its system of transportation lines, which must be direct and all pervading, stretching out like the spokes of a wheel into all tributary territory and having as their termini the great collecting and distributing points from which connecting and diverging lines spread out into remote regions.

That Louisville is admirably situated geographically to draw its supplies from all directions and distribute its wares in all sections a glance at the map will demonstrate, and that it has advantageous transportation facilities for so doing, the numerous railroad systems radiating from its common center and extending in all directions over their own rails into all territories abundantly prove.



THE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE. THE FIRST BRIDGE ERECTED ACROSS THE OHIO AT LOUISVILLE.

These lines comprise the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, and through it the Baltimore & Ohio System, the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, a division of the Pennsylvania System, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroad, the Southern Railway, and in addition the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway will in the near future effect an entrance over the new bridge connecting the cities of Louisville and Jeffersonville.

Figures are misleading and a mere statement of the combined mileage of the foregoing companies would give but a faint idea of the enormous territory placed directly at the disposal of our city by the various affiliated and connecting railroads, working in harmony and under through traffic arrangements with the above-mentioned Louisville lines.

To and from the South and West these lines lay at our feet the products of a soil, not of one section, not of one clime, but of a continent, subject to the influences of many varied climatic conditions, and prolific with the natural mineral and agricultural riches indigenous to each, and in return carry back the finished products necessary for the maintenance of the population contained in that vast empire. The boundaries of this empire are not confined to the states in our own great South, but include the trans-Mississippi territory, Mexico and the Latin-American states.

Our Southern lines and their connections terminate at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and open up to our city the as yet scarcely developed traffic, which will one day be interchanged between this country and the South American states.

Our Western lines terminate at the Mississippi river and connect at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans with the trans-continental systems extending throughout the West and Mexico, and form short and direct routes, with healthful competition, between our city and the vast territory thus made tributary and subject to our advantages.

To the north and east our railroads extend over their own rails to the Atlantic seaboard and lake ports, and passing through the manufacturing centers place the city in direct touch and within easy reach, as regards time and transportation charges, with the great producing districts and the principal ports of entry of the eastern states.

In the immediate vicinity of Louisville immense deposits of coal are worked and the products of the mines are laid down at our factory doors at prices unobtainable at other places where the supply of fuel is located more remotely from the point of consumption. Farther to the south are located the mineral lands of Tennessee and Alabama. Within short distances and penetrated by our own lines stretch the plantations of the greatest cotton growing districts in the world, and within a radius admitting of low transportation rates can be obtained a greater variety of the natural products of the forests, the flocks and the fields

than is accessible to any northern or eastern community.

Therefore with our railroads laying down at minimum charges the coal and raw material necessary for large manufacturing interests, and being in a position to distribute our finished products to all markets, there is no reason why our city should not take the place in the productive world to which its location and its unexcelled transportation facilities naturally entitle it.

Thus we see Louisville has abundant and direct transportation



UNION STATION, TENTH AND BROADWAY.

facilities to reach all territories both contiguous and remote, and located centrally both in point of rates and time, is in a position to take full advantage of the opportunities thus offered.

The local facilities for cheaply and expeditiously handling traffic originating in or destined to the city are all that could be desired.

Entrance to the city from the North is effected over the three magnificent bridges spanning the Ohio river and connecting the Kentucky and Indiana shores.

A complete system of transfer tracks joins the rails of all terminal lines, and spur tracks extend to all the principal manufacturing sections.

The freight depots are centrally and conveniently located, being within short distances of the wholesale districts, and have ample platform and yard room to quickly and easily handle a tonnage far in excess of the present requirements.

Passenger traffic to and from Louisville is accommodated in handsome and commodious depots.

The Union station at Tenth street and Broadway is used by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Pennsylvania Line, the Louis-

ville, New Albany & Chicago Railway and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

The Union depot at Seventh street and River is used by the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, the Southern Railway, and the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway. Both of these stations, of beautiful external appearance, are supplied with all modern conveniences for the safety and comfort of passengers.

In conclusion, we find Louisville, with all necessary local facilities for handling both freight and passenger traffic, is most advantageously situated as regards its transportation facilities for securing same. It is the Western and Southern terminus of lines originating at the seaboard and the great manufacturing districts, and it is the Northern and Eastern terminus of lines extending into the great consuming districts, and aside from its natural adaptability as a distributing point its peculiar advantages as a railroad center must necessarily force it to the front ranks as a market and a manufacturing power.



CENTRAL STATION LOUISVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RIVER AND NAVIGATION INTERESTS.

BY WILL S. HAYS.



NATURE could not have selected a more favored and charming spot for a great and beautiful city than when she persuaded the majestic Ohio river to change its course and leave a great sandbar to become the site of one of the handsomest and healthiest cities in the Southwest—the city of Louisville. The Falls of the Ohio, created by the current of the river and from which two large islands have been cut away and over which the restless waters flow at "high tide," lie at its front doors. Upon

the other side the Louisville & Portland canal holds its position, and it is upon the falls or through the canal that steamboats come and go daily, bearing the marine trade and commerce of the Ohio river and its tributaries to and from the gateways of this growing metropolis.



LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI MAIL LINE CO.

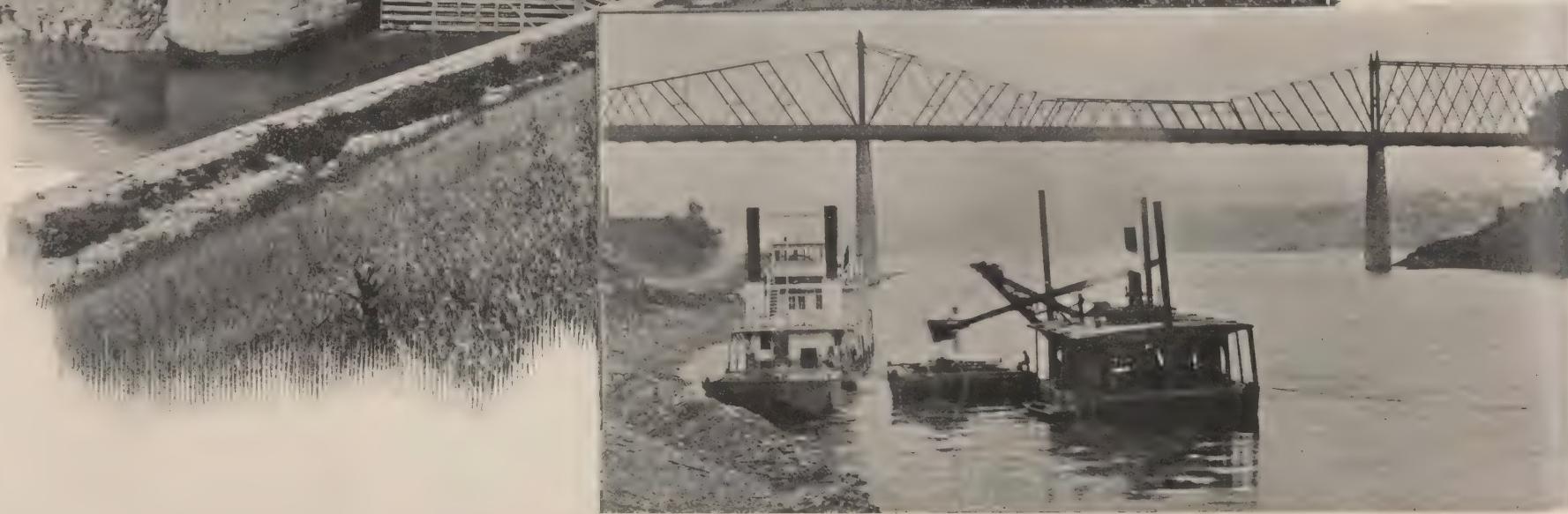
It is not the intention of the writer to give a detailed history of the city of Louisville in this article, but to write briefly an account of the

steamboat interests as identified with the manufacturing and commercial growth of the city. There was a time long before the scream of the iron horse awakened the echoes among the surrounding hills and



FALLS OF THE OHIO.

valleys, and before the "dogs of war" were let loose, when steamboats controlled the commerce and trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, and no city in the country did more business and prospered greater than did Louisville during the ante-bellum days of steamboating. It was steamboats that gave her the prominence she attained, and it was through the steamboat interests that she laid the foundation for her greatness as a commercial and manufacturing center. At no time in the history of this city was steamboating more prosperous than in the fifties. During that time the wharves from First street to the mouth of the canal were lined with steamboats, daily arriving and departing, heavily laden with freight and passengers. In those days the wharves were crowded with freight, and the scenes



THE LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL SHOWING LOCKS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT STATION.

GOVERNMENT DREDGE.

were those of activity and enterprise. There were daily packets leaving for Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Frankfort, Madison, Tennessee river, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, Henderson, Green river and, besides these, boats in other trades coming and going. It was in those days that Louisville capital owned and was interested in a vast number of steamboats, and no city had a greater reputation for owning finer and faster ones. The two oldest lines are still running, viz., the Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line and the Louisville & Evansville Packet Line, both of which run fast boats daily. Besides these there are other packet lines and regular packets passing from other ports in their respective trades. It is a well-known fact that many of the oldest and most successful and popular steamboat owners and commanders were, and are, natives of Louisville or the state of Kentucky.

As a boat-building city Louisville is prominent. At one time before the war James Howard, the Murrays, Nadal & Son, Sam King and others built steamboats and barges here and employed many hundreds of workmen, and many of the largest, finest and fastest boats of their time were built either at Jeffersonville or on the Point on the Louisville side of the river. In 1835 the late Captain James Howard

built his first boat in Jeffersonville—where his son Edward still continues the business; six hundred and two boats and barges have been built at this plant since it was first established. The yard or plant has a river frontage of three thousand feet; there are three saw mills, two planing mills, one large blacksmith shop and steel works, three hundred men constantly employed, and in front of all is a superb harbor for boat-building. Among the famous boats built here may be mentioned the J. M. White, John W. Cannon, Ed Richardson, and the splendid boats of the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor line. The latest achievement of this plant was the building of the City of Louisville, a picture of which is here presented. This is one of the fastest steamboats in the United States. She has already made the quickest time on record between this city and Cincinnati, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles in nine hours and forty-two minutes, and on a better stage of water will beat even that time. She is three hundred feet long, forty-two feet beam and seven feet hold, with engines thirty inch cylinder and ten feet stroke, and eight large steel boilers. We mention this majestic beauty, named in honor of the city, as a model of the Ohio and Mississippi river steamboat.

LOUISVILLE'S STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

BY CARLTON G. HAYDON.



THE system of street railways was established in Louisville in 1864. Passing through many changes the different lines were consolidated in the summer of 1890, and since that time so systematic and judicious has been the development that to-day no city of corresponding size can claim car lines which cover so much territory and which are as conveniently placed and efficiently operated as those of Louisville. The topography of Louisville is admirably adapted for laying track and running cars, involving as it does very little heavy grading or excessive expense. The well-equipped electric lines are now stretching out on every side, rendering the

beautiful parks and suburban resorts accessible to all. A very liberal system of transfers has been adopted, enabling one to reach all parts of the city for a single five-cent fare.

Of the eighteen lines in the city, four only are using horse-power, and these, if the present purposes are carried out, will soon be relegated to the past, unless the public should desire to retain them as relics of bygone days, or as an incentive to a proper appreciation of the blessings of rapid transit.

The power house is situated on the corner of Jacob and Campbell streets, containing all the latest electrical machinery, and is considered by experts to be a model. The company now operates 150 miles of track, owns 500 cars and employs about 1,500 men.

BANKING AND FINANCE IN LOUISVILLE.

BY ATTILLA COX.

WHILE in financial matters the pressing problems of the immediate present are enough to engross our attention, the past is also important as explaining the present and as a help in forecasting the future. It may, therefore, be appropriate and interesting to briefly review the history of the subject of this article from the birth of the city. In so doing we must acknowledge help from the interesting paper on "Early Banking in Kentucky," by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel R. T. Durrett, and from General Basil W. Duke, who has made the old times live again in his "History of the Bank of Kentucky."

In the year 1780, about five years after the definite and permanent occupation of what is now Kentucky, and twelve years before the beginning of its separate political existence, John Sanders, a hunter, came with the spring flood to what is now the river front of Louisville, and tied his flatboat to a tree, where the receding water left it high and dry. He called the boat his "keep," and began to issue what might be called "certificates of deposit" for furs and skins, agreeing to sell them and pay the proceeds, less his charges, to the holder on demand. These certificates soon came to circulate as money, taking the place, in a primitive fashion, of bank bills, being supplemented soon by similar receipts for tobacco. Twenty years passed, and in 1804 we find a town at the Falls of the Ohio with a population

of about one thousand, and a private bank called the "Bank of Louisville," with a capital of \$75,000.

In 1812, the population of Louisville being perhaps fifteen to eighteen hundred, the old Bank of Louisville was merged into a branch of the old or first "Bank of Kentucky," a bank of issue, of which Thos. Prather was president, and having in the branch here a capital of \$100,000. The territory of Louisiana, acquired in 1803, opening free trade with that section, and steamboats having begun to run on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1811, it is to be presumed that the bank's money was largely used in the southern trade, which has always been the largest factor in the business of Louisville. The state of Kentucky was a very large holder of the stock of the bank, and appointed a number of the directors. Thus the bank was mixed up with politics as well as business, and, as an added evil, was constantly subjected to meddlesome and injudicious legislation. This mistaken policy of banking continued in Kentucky for many years, with disastrous results.

In 1817 the Bank of the United States (the second one) was chartered by Congress, and a branch was established in Louisville.



KENTUCKY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, THIRD AVENUE AND MAIN.

In 1818 came the "Commercial Bank of Louisville," with a capital of \$1,000,000. It was one of what were called "the forty independ-

ent banks," whose paper flooded the state, causing the wildest speculation, which ended in a year or two in the direst financial distress, with the coming of which the Commercial Bank, like its fellows, failed and was known no more.

In 1820, the people being overwhelmed by debt and crying aloud for money, the legislature chartered the "Bank of the Commonwealth," for the purpose of pouring out its circulating notes, thereby making money plentiful. The legislature, having then the same idea that many people hold to-day, that by the operation of law something can be made out of nothing, ordained that these notes should not be required to be paid in specie. A branch of the bank was established in Louisville. It loaned its notes freely, and for a short time our people lived in a "fool's paradise" of cheap money, but very shortly the notes lost credit and were at a heavy discount. Muhleman, in his "Monetary Systems of the World," says: "The lowest actual quotation in the record referred to, which is very incomplete, is 75 per cent discount for notes of Kentucky banks in 1822."

The old Bank of Kentucky, having been practically ruined by injudicious acts of the legislature and by the political directors put in to represent the state stock, went out of existence in 1822.

In 1830 the Bank of the Commonwealth, being unable to redeem its notes, and no one wishing to borrow notes which would not pass, virtually went out of business, leaving Louisville with but one bank, viz., the branch of the Bank of the United States. Indeed, the

Lexington and Louisville branches of this bank were the only two banks in Kentucky at that period. But the charter of the Bank of the United States was to expire in 1836, and it was known that President Jackson would not permit it to be renewed, so it became necessary to provide more banking facilities. But this time the people and the legislature had learned wisdom in the school of bitter experience, and, beginning in 1834, chartered three banks of issue, all of which are in business to-day, two of them, the Bank of Louisville and the Bank of Kentucky, having their headquarters in Louisville. The state owned a large part of the stock, issuing bonds therefor, but to-day it owns only a small holding in one of the old banks.

When the new banks commenced to issue notes freely in 1835, another era of speculation began. In 1837 the boom collapsed and every bank in the United States suspended. In 1838 the situation improved, but in 1839 came another suspension, and in 1842 extremely hard times caused great distress. By 1844 things were again prosperous. From this time on to 1857 no serious financial trouble was experienced and, though there was a sharp panic that year, no banks failed. In a general way, prosperity and growth was the rule in banking and the general business of Louisville for the fifteen years preceding the war. This period is now invested with a certain degree of romance. The bank presidents were generally old gentlemen who

wore ruffles on their immaculate linen. They wrote their letters with quill pens, had them copied by hand and sealed with wax, used no



COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

envelopes, and paid five cents or more for postage. Customers desiring discounts put their offerings into tin boxes which were opened twice a week and submitted to the directors. The clerks were of middle age or more, young men being rather frowned upon. Everything was done with great deliberation and gravity, and a flavor of aristocracy pervaded the dusty old offices. During this period flourished a branch of financial business now extinct, viz., dealing in uncurrent money. The country was full of state and free banks of issue, and it was their effort to keep their circulation as far away as possible. Some of the banks were intentionally located at comparatively inaccessible points. The money of other states was in general circulation here at various rates of discount, though much of it was taken by merchants in small amounts at par for purchases. Most of it finally came into the hands of these brokers, who bought it at from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 10 per cent discount or more and sent it home for redemption, or exchanged it with dealers in other cities for Kentucky money or for New York exchange, making handsome profits. This business was killed by the advent of the national banks.

ONE OF LOUISVILLE'S ENTERPRISING FIRMS, LEVY BROS., THIRD AND MARKET STS.

With the coming of the war came very grave uncertainty and apprehension to the banks. The state was in an exposed position, the result uncertain, and the value of the southern bills, then a large part of our bank assets, was a matter of great doubt. Sail was shortened and as little business done as possible.



When the national bank law taxed state circulation out of existence, liquidation had already progressed considerably and the notes of the banks were easily redeemed. Some banks went out of business entirely. As the war progressed the dullness changed to activity and a large and profitable business was done.

With the advent of national banks in 1863 conditions and methods changed, business expanded, new men came to the front with more progressive ideas, and the new era of business in which we are living to-day began.

There are in Louisville seven national banks and nine state banks. The following is a close approximate statement of their condition on January 1, 1895:

Loans	\$22,329,000
Bonds, stocks, etc.	3,042,000
Due from banks	4,684,000
Cash	3,875,000
Capital stock	8,475,000
Surplus and undivided profits	4,302,000
Due to banks and depositors	22,108,000

There are also in the city five trust companies, whose capital aggregates \$3,136,880, with loans approximating \$5,000,000.

Every bank in Louisville, with one exception, is paying regular dividends, and in the case of the exception noted, its failure to pay dividends is because of a determination to build up surplus to a certain point. The average of all dividends is 7.6 per cent per annum. The average market value of Louisville bank stocks is 135.

The character of business in all banks must depend on the business of the locality in which they operate. The business of Louisville is much diversified. The tobacco and whisky interests are very large here, and hence warehouse receipts for these commodities form a large part of the bank collateral, and excellent collaterals they are. There are several warehouses in the city which receive tobacco, whisky, grain, flour, cotton, wool, iron, lumber, etc., and issue negotiable receipts, which are available as collateral in banks. The numerous miscellaneous manufacturing establishments and wholesale houses in different branches of trade sell to customers scattered all over the country on two to four months' time, and the paper taken for such sales

is in demand by the banks. They also rediscount a great deal of paper for country banks.

The custom so common in Eastern cities of lending on single name paper has never found favor in Louisville, most lenders demanding



KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

either two good names or satisfactory collateral. The short demand loans customary in New York and other Eastern cities, made to-day and paid to-morrow, are not in vogue in Louisville, because, there being no stock exchange here, there is no need for this kind of borrowing.

The rate of interest prevailing is tolerably uniform at from 6 to 7 per cent per annum. It never gets down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent, as it does sometimes on short loans in Eastern cities. On the other hand, it never rises to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per day, as it sometimes does in those cities on demand loans. New York exchange ranges ordinarily at from par to a tenth of 1 per cent premium to customers.

The Louisville Clearing House has the same general scope and object as similar associations in other cities. The amount of daily clearings serves as the most reliable possible indication of the extent and activity of business, and has great statistical value. For the month of January, 1895, the clearings averaged \$1,158,145.35 per day. Of course there is a great deal of business which does not pass through the Clearing House. During the panic of 1893 the banks associated through the Clearing House stood together; the stronger assisting the weaker when necessary, though fortunately it was not found necessary to issue any Clearing House certificates.

Banks devoted exclusively to savings have not succeeded well in this city. The class of population which usually avails of their advantages finds sufficient accommodation in savings departments attached to several of the large banks. Besides there are a number of excellent

and successful building and loan companies here, which in some respects yield better results than savings banks.

The trust companies of Louisville have been successful. They find profitable employment in the execution of trusts, such as guardian,

executor, administrator, assignee, trustee, etc. They do not seek commercial deposits, do not deal in exchange nor discount commercial paper. They lend on mortgages and buy lien notes, bonds and similar securities. The three older ones pay 2 per cent quarterly dividend.

The bonded debt of the city of Louisville amounts to \$8,815,000, of which, however, the commissioners of the sinking fund of the city hold as an investment \$584,500, leaving a net bonded debt of \$8,230,-



STS. MARY AND ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

The king of whiskies

"Beechmont"

THE TURNER-LOOKER CO., Proprietors

Office and Warehouse

N. W. cor. Second and Race Sts., Cincinnati

OUR GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS DIRECT.

Write to us for price lists

DISTILLERY

Fifth District, Kentucky

500. A large portion of this debt bears 4 per cent interest. The few outstanding old 7 per cent bonds are now near maturity and will doubtless be replaced with bonds bearing a low rate of interest, as will also be done with the 6 per cent bonds.

The taxable property of the city for the year 1894, according to the valuation of the city assessor, which is always a low one, was \$91,020,776. The city of Louisville also owns among the assets of the sinking fund all of the stock of the Louisville Water Company with the exception of one share. This single asset is thought to be of value nearly if not quite equal to the net bonded debt of the city.

The city has always had excellent credit and its bonds are quoted from 102 to 118 according to rate of interest, maturity, etc. The management of the bonded debt of the city and the payment of its interest are in the hands of a body called the "commissioners of the sinking fund," which has an income derived from wharf fees, licenses, etc.

In the way of summary it may be said that the general finances and the financial institutions of Louisville are solid. The management of the banks is in the hands of men of experience and sagacity, whose personal success and high character give assurance of safety and of conservatism in its best sense. In the practice of modern conservatism our bankers do not follow the old time idea that loans should be confined to old and rich firms and individuals, and that men tainted with comparative youth or smallness of capital should be ignored. On the contrary, all active and deserving men are welcomed to the ranks of business, and, so far as safety will permit, are encouraged and helped along in the hope that they may become successful citizens, sharing our great future and ready in due time to help the next generation.

Chew —

Orange
Pepsin
Chocolate
Pineapple
Peppermint
Cachous

OPERA TOLU

None Better

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

BY JAMES F. BUCKNER.



GEOGRAPHICALLY, Louisville is more favorably situated than any of her commercial competitors and rivals, and in fact, when examined critically and intelligently, her location is the best between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains, with perhaps the single exception of Chicago. Located at the Falls of the Ohio, on the south bank of that river, in latitude 38 degrees, it is midway between the extreme cold of the North and the extreme heat of the South; so situated as to temperature, the climate is delightful and healthy, being absolutely free from the contagious fevers and epidemics of the more southerly and the long and severe winters of the more northerly portions of the country.

The city is beautifully laid out on an elevated plain seventy feet above the ordinary stage of water, with a splendid river front of about six miles. The high plain on which it is situated extends far beyond its present corporate limits, and assures ample room for expansion. The streets intersect each other at right angles and are broad and well paved with granite, brick and asphaltum. In the residence portion they are uniformly bordered with shade trees of elm, linden, maple and locust, which give them a most attractive appearance. The system of sewer drainage is complete and is considered by experts the best of any in the country.

The city is situated in the center of the very richest agricultural region of the United States; near to it grows a greater variety of articles that enter into the food of man than near any other city in the world. The soil is rich, the climate is favorable, and nearly everything that can be grown in a temperate zone can be grown at a profit within a limited radius. It is also in the midst of the hog, cattle and poultry raising country, and has the great advantage of first prices on meats and farm and garden produce. The best beef, pork, mutton,

poultry, eggs, flour, corn, meal, potatoes and other vegetables can be had in her markets for less cost than in any city of equal size in the United States.

Coal is, comparatively speaking, very cheap. The location on the Ohio river, the great highway by which the vast quantity of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky river coal is so cheaply moved, and having numerous railroads reaching the inexhaustible and convenient coal fields of both Eastern and Western Kentucky and Indiana, coal famines are impossible.

In fact the healthful competition between the river coal and the coal brought in by the various railroads guarantees cheap fuel at all seasons and water stages. The average price of coal for manufacturing purposes is from 80 cents to \$1.60 per ton. By reason of having unlimited supplies of coal by both rail and river, this city enjoys most valuable advantages over others having to rely upon either one or the other.

That Louisville has done fairly well in manufactories is shown by the fact that in the last fifteen years the number of establishments, people employed, capital invested and output have largely more than doubled, and the growth in many lines continues strong and healthy.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S BUILDING.

This is accounted for by the cheapness of labor, made so by the cheapness of the cost of living, and the home comforts and educational advantages obtainable by working men; by its healthfulness, its close



LOUISVILLE PUBLIC WAREHOUSE BUILDING, ONE OF THE NEW ENTERPRISES OF THE CITY.

proximity to an unfailing supply of good and cheap coal; the finest iron ores easily mined; inexhaustible supplies of the best hardwoods in the world, such as ash, hickory, elm, white oak, black walnut, cherry,

maple and beech; fine building stone right at the doors of the city, and fire and pottery clays of excellent quality. All of these *crude commodities* lie close and convenient to Louisville, along the lines of the numerous railroads and navigable rivers centering here, and can be brought here with less interruption and at less cost than they can be carried to any other point equally well situated for the distribution of manufactured articles.

While the city is already enjoying the benefit of her good location, as will be seen by an examination of what she has, still, when her possibilities are considered, it will be realized that the manufacturing industries of the city are yet in their infancy.

She has now the largest cement mills in the country, the output for the year ending June 30, 1895, being 1,700,000 barrels.

She stands at the head of the trade in the manufacture of fine pure whiskies; the output of her distilleries averaging about 8,000,000 gallons annually, and besides which she owns and controls the output of distilleries in district tributary to her.

She is one of the largest manufacturers of plug tobacco, the average annual product of her factories being about 17,000,000 pounds.

Her factories for the making of Kentucky jeans turn out annually about 7,000,000 yards of jeans.

In the manufacture of cast iron, gas and water pipe; her factories produce more than 50,000 tons yearly.

She has numerous factories for the making of plows and agricultural implements, one of which is classed with the largest in the world. The same can be said of wagon manufactories, the largest being able to turn out finished wagons at the rate of one wagon for every six minutes of the day.

In the production of fine oak-tanned sole leather, Louisville is ahead

of all competitors. There are twelve tanneries having an annual product of 400,000 sides of the best oak-tanned sole, belting and harness leather made in the world, and 150,000 sheepskins, with an invested capital of \$2,000,000 and employing over 400 men.

In the manufacture of plumbers' goods of all kinds, Louisville is fast forging to the front rank, a large amount of capital being now profitably invested in that line, with increasing trade in all directions.

These are but a few of her manufacturing industries. There are many other lines in which Louisville does large business at fair profit.

As a distributing point, Louisville has no equal in the Mississippi Valley. Situated near the center of population, she has a larger *natural* trade constituency than any other city.

Within a radius of three hundred miles sweeping around Louisville as a center there are sixteen millions of people. That is, within a half day's journey for the most remote of this vast population live nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. To reach these people and deliver them her wares, Louisville has abundant transportation facilities.

A glance at the map will show that Louisville is the principal gateway between the North and the South, and a knowledge of the facts as shown by the statistics compiled by the Southern Railway & Steamship Association bears out the fact that it is actually used as such, as will be seen by the following:

There are three cities called gateways, viz., Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville. During the year ending March 31, 1895, the roads handled tonnage as follows: Through Louisville, 577,093,200 tons; through Cincinnati, 310,104,300 tons; through Evansville, 353,019,300 tons. These figures show unmistakably that Louisville is the natural gateway between the North and South, and this being true, it follows that it is the best point for the easy distribution of goods into both sections. Having the natural position to do a distributing and jobbing business, she has taken advantage of her opportunities, and the volume of her business in whiskies, dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, agricultural implements, oils, lead and paints, drugs, groceries, produce, saddlery and harness, fertilizers, leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, clothing, grain and hay, hardware, pig iron, cement, jeans and woolen goods,

leather, hides and wool, plumbers' goods, architectural iron goods, flour, lumber, wagons, furniture, etc., is large, growing and satisfactory. In many of these lines she heads the lists of cities.

As a market for leaf tobacco, Louisville is the largest and best in the world. This is readily seen from the following list of sales for the last five years:

Sales of leaf at Louisville for five years ending July 31st: 1891, 150,999 hogsheads; 1892, 162,881 hogsheads; 1893, 144,640 hogsheads; 1894, 155,384 hogsheads; 1895, 177,686 hogsheads. The annual value of the leaf tobacco sold exceeds \$15,000,000.

Louisville is not only a good place in which to do business, but it is a good place in which to live. Ground is cheap, and comfortable homes are within the reach of all who will work. She invites the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant and all desirous of seeking homes and investment to cast in their lots with her, assuring them of a hearty welcome and opportunity for good and profitable returns. The Louisville Board of Trade invites correspondence, and will cheerfully and promptly answer all inquiries upon these matters.



JEFFERSONVILLE, FROM NEW BRIDGE.

B. S. NICHOLSON BUILDER

No. 1110 Frankfort Avenue,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE'S
FAVORITE
PLAYHOUSE

The Avenue

Matinees

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

PRICES, 15 CTS. TO \$1.00

CREAM OF POPULAR ATTRACTIONS

HULL & SHRINER, Lessees and Managers



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR WITH VALUABLE PREMIUM.

Address, Southern Florist and Gardener, Louisville, Ky.

Dundee



Record

Riverside Paper Company

HOLYoke, MASS.

Twenty tons per day, animal sized pole-dried
Writing Papers



THE

JOHN HAUCK

BREWING CO.'S

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLANT



Ohio's Model Brewery

ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Machinery and Product have reached the highest point of
Perfection and remain WITHOUT A RIVAL

MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME OF KENTUCKY.

IT is claimed by those best qualified to judge, that the institution herewith shown is the largest and most successful charitable enterprise established and maintained by the Masonic fraternity in this or any other country at the present time.

The home is located on Second street, between Bloom and Avery avenues. The corner stone was laid October 19, 1869. The first beneficiaries were received in 1872, and the number cared for has increased until at the present twenty widows and two hundred and forty orphans are housed and cared for beneath the sheltering roof of the home. About eight hundred and fifty widows and orphans have enjoyed the benefits of the institution since its establishment.

There has been expended upon the buildings and grounds to this date, \$196,240.60. The home has an endowment fund of \$192,455.25. The funds expended upon the buildings and grounds, the endowment fund, together with maintenance of the work, from its establishment until now, amount in the aggregate to \$788,811.39, which has been raised from various sources, as donations from individuals and Masonic bodies, bequests, entertainments (mainly celebration of St. John's day), grand lodge per capita assessments and interest on endowment fund. The great effort of the board of directors has ever been to make the home a *home indeed* to all who have been given a place in its family.

The annual expenses are about \$25,000, by which this great household of nearly 300 persons is cared for, and all the expenses of clothing, food, school, medical attendance, repairs, insurance, etc., have been met.

A graded school, composed of the children of the home, has long been carried on in the house. This school numbers 240 scholars and 8 teachers.

A printing office and a shoe shop are carried on by the home. A substantial building has been erected for the printing office, where a general book and job printing business is done and a semi-monthly

paper, the *Masonic Home Journal*, is published. This paper has a circulation of 18,000, being sent to every affiliated Mason in Kentucky in return for the annual per capita assessment of one dollar, self imposed upon the membership of this grand jurisdiction by the representatives in the grand lodge.

Religious services are held on Sunday at 3 P. M., conducted by pastors of the city and visiting clergymen. The large chapel is one of the most attractive audience rooms in the city. A Sunday-school is also carried on for the children.

The affairs of the home are conducted by a board of eighteen directors, including the three higher officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, ex-officio, and fifteen resident members of the Masonic order. The present board consists of the following: Jacob F. Weller, president; C. K. Caron, vice-president; T. L. Jefferson, treasurer; C. E. Dunn, R. H. Thompson, M. C. Peter, John L. Wheat, W. B. Hoke, W. H. Meffert, George Gaulbert, Wm. Ryan, Christian Jenne, C. J. Rosenham, C. C. Vogt and Samuel Russell, together with H. H. Holeman, G. M.; R. F. Peak, G. S. W., and R. H. Thompson, G. J. W. H. B. Grant, G. S., is secretary of the board of directors; Mr. J. D. Lewis, superintendent; Mrs. J. D. Lewis, matron.

The board of directors extend a cordial invitation to all members of the Masonic fraternity attending the National Encampment, G. A. R., with their ladies and accompanying friends, to visit the home any week day during their stay between 8 and 11 A. M. and 1:30 and 4:30 P. M., and on Sunday from 1 to 4:30 P. M. The doors of the institution will be found open and visitors will be shown through the home with the hope that what they thus learn will incite them to greater efforts in the organization and maintenance of like institutions for the care of the widows and orphans of their several localities, and particularly to the establishment within every Masonic grand jurisdiction of our beloved country of such for the care of the helpless widows and orphans of deceased brethren of the Masonic order.





The popular line between
LOUISVILLE and

Chicago



I see you're BACK

E. H. BACON, Dis. Pass. Agent, Louisville
FRANK J. REED, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago
W. H. McDÖEL, V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Chicago

The line selected by T. G.
LAUWER, Commander-in-
Chief of the G. A. R., as the
National Official Route for
himself, staff and depart-
ment to the Louisville En-
campment from Chicago.

SYRUP of FIGS



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
SYRUP OF FIGS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Presents in the most elegant form
THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRIOUS JUICE
—OF THE—
FIGS OF CALIFORNIA,

Combined with the medicinal
virtues of plants known to be
most beneficial to the human
system, forming an agreeable
and effective laxative to perma-
nently cure Habitual Con-
stitution, and the many ills de-
pending on a weak or inactive
condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to
CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY
When one is Bilious or Constipated
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
NATURALLY FOLLOW.
Every one is using it and all are
delighted with it.

The Louis Snider Paper Co.

Wholesale Dealers in
News, Book, Cover,
Poster and Flat Writing

Paper's

Pard Board,
Envelopes, etc.

221 and 223 Fourth Street

Cincinnati

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

In a retrospective view of New Albany, tradition and imagination carry us back to the first voyage of La Salle, in 1669, when he made the Ohio river the beginning of his pathway to the Gulf of Mexico. The "Falls" are almost invariably associated with his name, and it is easy to believe that the great explorer continued his journey and that his eyes rested with pleasure on the wooded banks, a few miles below, where a safe harbor offered itself in which to recruit his own and his oarsmen's strength.

A hundred years later, in 1778, General George Rogers Clark raised a regiment in Kentucky, then a Virginia county, and established a fort at Corn Island, an island opposite Louisville, which has since gradually disappeared. From this fort General Clark embarked on the campaign in Illinois and Indiana which, by its success, did so much toward bringing the Revolutionary war to a close. In recognition of his services then and later, Virginia granted to General Clark, in 1786, for himself and his soldiers, 150,000 acres of land near the "Falls" on the Indiana side of the river. The western boundary of that land grant now forms a dividing line through the center of New Albany, and within the grant is included much of what has become the best property in the city.

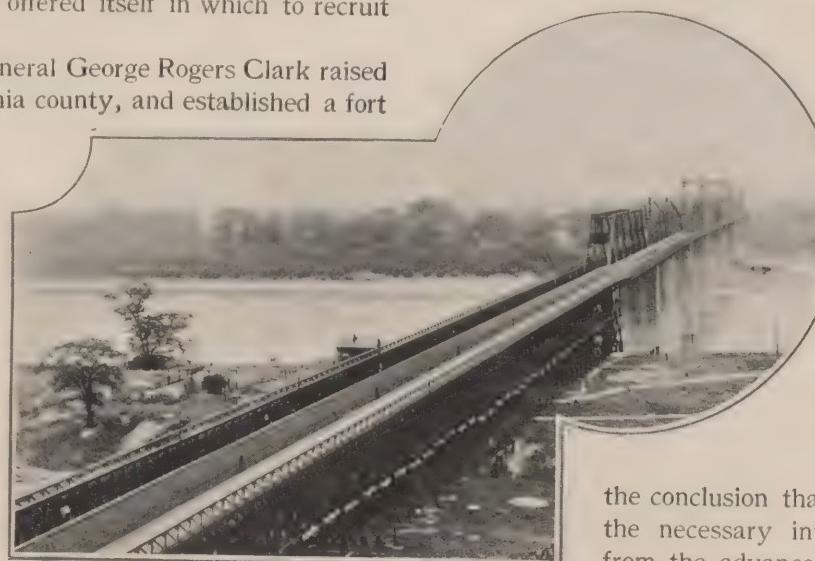
When Indiana Territory was separated from Ohio in 1800, Clark's grant contained nine hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants, making it the largest settlement in the territory. This settlement did not apparently take in any part of the present limits of New Albany,

whose first inhabitants were a Mr. Trueblood, who built and ran a grist mill on "Falling Run," and James Miller, who conducted a ferry not far from the ferry dock of to-day. Three years later Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner bought from Colonel Paul, of Madison, eight hundred and twenty-six acres of land, west of the grant line, for \$8,000. This was an immense price for wild land, but the Scribners

as well as Colonel Paul, who had entered it four years before, had great faith in the future value of the place as a site for a manufacturing city because of the great and easily utilized water power from the "Falls." In this connection it may be said New Albany has never yet profited by this source of wealth. At two different times companies have been incorporated to construct a canal on the Indiana side, but gave up the plan for lack of money. The project appears to be eminently feasible, and investigations lead to

the conclusion that good dividends could be secured on the necessary investment, while the indirect benefits from the advance in real estate and impetus to manufacturing development consequent thereon can hardly be overestimated.

New Albany was platted in 1813 and incorporated in 1817. At that time a few families formed a little village, chiefly located along the main street, one block back from the river, though the town itself embraced all of the territory the Scribners had bought. To-day twenty-five thousand inhabitants dwell in the city and suburbs, which cover an area of three miles in length and about one in breadth.



KENTUCKY & INDIANA BRIDGE FROM THE NEW ALBANY SIDE.

Whether any other reason than its obvious material advantages influenced the selection of New Albany as a site for a town, it is certain that an artist in search of a place of beauty would have been tempted to pitch his tent here. A bend formed by the river gives the city an island-like appearance from above—an appearance made almost a fact by Silver Creek on the east, Falling Run on the north and west, and the river on the south. Still greater picturesqueness is added by adjacent ranges of hills, rising in some places to nearly mountain height, and having the rugged grandeur of mountains in their contour. The terminus of one range thrusts a sheltering arm around the immediate southwestern boundary of the city, reaching within a few rods of the river. This has been named "Silver Hill," and is becoming one of the most popular places for suburban residences. The Highland electric road, built several years ago, encircles the hill and affords easy access to the top, as well as most charming and varied views of the surrounding country. Good roads lead from New Albany in all directions, affording many interesting drives. The purple vapor, or "grec haze," which clings about the hills, the lovely green of the meadows in spring and summer,

the magnificent forest trees, the waving cornfields in August, the brilliance of autumn foliage, and the huge boulders, steep declivities and deep chasms, furnish a landscape of great attractiveness. The peach orchards and gardens of small fruits which flourish in the knob-country, in their blooming and fruiting seasons, contribute not a little to the

natural comeliness of the region. Before the war New Albany had grown to be an important center for boat-building and shipping interests. After the war several great factories were started. Later many smaller works began to spring up, whose number, continually increasing, is a practical demonstration of the value of the city as a manufacturing point. To-day the city lies at the center of population of the United States. It is one of the most convenient shipping points on the Ohio river. The land, admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, is still cheap. Four railroads enter the city and give it direct connection with the East, North and West, while two railroad bridges across the river afford, through Louisville, immediate communication with the South. Coal is easily obtainable by river and rail at reasonable prices. Living is cheap, and labor, as a result, cheaper than in many places. Added to these advantages a good climate, a splendid fire system, fair police protection and comparatively low taxes, make up a gratifying summary.

The city's growth has been gradual and by legitimate means. In the last twenty years it has become a city of homes, a happy condition due largely to the enterprise of the eight or ten local building

and loan associations in operation during that time.

The early settlers brought from their eastern and southern homes a stanch devotion to religious and educational interests. The town was scarcely incorporated before the Methodists and Presbyterians had organized churches and erected substantial houses of worship. To-day



VIEW OF PEARL STREET, NEW ALBANY.

New Albany boasts of nineteen churches, representing nearly every sect, with seven thousand communicants. But even before a church had a permanent home, a log schoolhouse was built and an endowment fund of \$5,000 set apart, the interest of which was to be devoted perpetually to the use of the schools. Public school accommodations are now provided for four thousand pupils, in charge of seventy-three teachers. With the new methods introduced a year ago the schools promise to equal the best in the country. The city has also a fine private school, Depauw College, and a flourishing conservatory of music. A free public library, started in 1884, now contains eight thousand well-selected books. Its serviceableness is further enhanced by small well-used branch libraries in each of the school buildings. The city has two daily and three weekly newspapers. A kindergarten normal training school and several free kindergartens, a university extension society, numerous literary and musical clubs and church societies also contribute to the promotion of intellectual advancement.

A city so attractively environed could scarcely fail to have much beauty in itself. Streets lined with shade trees, some of them elms of mighty growth left from the "forest primeval," neat and tasteful dwellings and well-kept grounds are noticeable on every hand. Low rents, the quietness of village life, with easy access to the great world without, and an orderly community, have induced many strangers, or those who have no business relations with New Albany, to take up their residence here.

Much taste has been manifested in many of New Albany's public buildings. The oldest bank in the city, and one of its cherished landmarks, is an admirable copy of a Doric temple, having not only architectural features but the symmetry and harmony of the latter. The government building, containing the postoffice and other United States offices, is a handsome structure. This, as well as the courthouse adjoining, is further beautified by carefully kept lawns. A costly Y. M. C. A. building and several recently erected churches, in prevailing modern styles, are among the most noteworthy public structures.

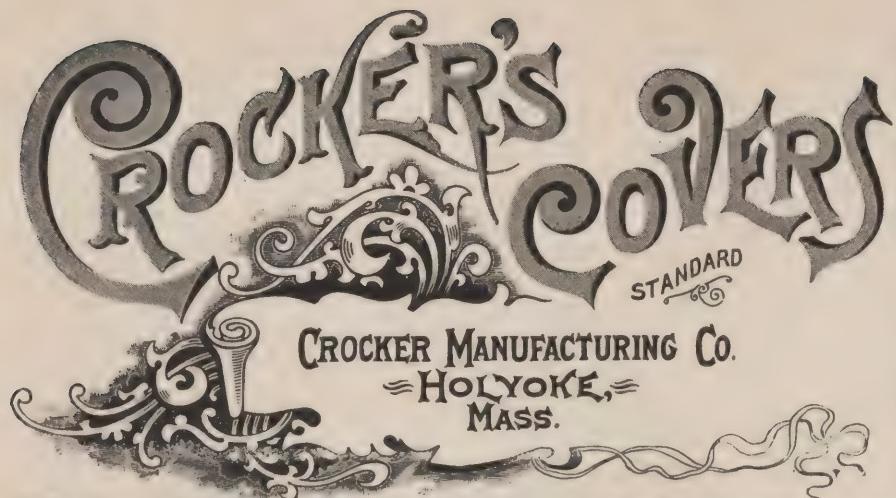
Direct connection is had with Louisville by three convenient and pleasant routes. The old-time ferry line furnishes a delightful ten minutes' ride across the river from the New Albany wharf to Portland;

from thence any part of Louisville may be reached by electric car lines. The first railroad connection, established years ago by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, now the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, starts from the center of New Albany, extends north along the Indiana shore of the Ohio river, passing the pretty villages of Silver Grove, Howard Park and Ohio Falls, and crosses the Louisville bridge a short distance below Jeffersonville to the Fourteenth street station, Louisville, whence are made rapid transfers to the center of that city by electric car lines. The third route is by way of an electric line over the Kentucky & Indiana bridge, starting from Vincennes street, but virtually a part of another electric line which makes a complete circuit of New Albany. This route, called "The Daisy," follows the river front of Louisville from Portland to First street, making stoppages at many stations within a few blocks of the principal streets. Trips by these railroad routes consume the brief time of twenty minutes each way.

Of late years the city cemetery has been made a beautiful "silent city." Two Catholic burying grounds and one for colored people in the outskirts are also well cared for. The National Cemetery, in which rest two thousand eight hundred and fifty soldiers, is situated on high ground forming part of the northeast boundary line, and is reached by a fine street—Ekin avenue—the work of the national government. Yearly this cemetery is a point of peculiar interest when, on Decoration Day, New Albany, Jeffersonville and the surrounding country unite to honor the memory of the men who died for their country in the Civil War, and to strew their graves with flowers.

During the war New Albany, because of her location, became a station of essential importance. Nine regiments of newly enlisted state troops gathered in camp at the Fair Grounds to march southward, and many detachments of infantry and cavalry from northwestern states stopped here for brief periods. Throughout the struggle the city was a point for the shipment of supplies to the army at various posts in the South. School buildings and warehouses were early turned into hospitals. Probably fifty thousand sick and wounded received attention in the city's dozen or more hospitals while the conflict lasted.

New Albany had also a share in some of the most thrilling episodes



CHESS, WYMOND & CO.

Staves and Cooperage

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

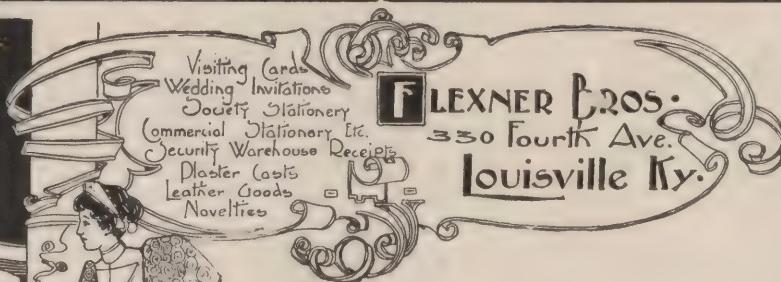
KENTUCKY PAPER BOX CO.

JOHN J. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR
MANUFACTURER OF

Paper Boxes, Tea Caddies and Paper Specialties
FOLDING BOXES FILE BOXES, BON BON BOXES, ETC.

146-148 Fourth Avenue,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



You surely use an Engraved Visiting Card
and you would not use anything but
an Engraved Wedding Invitation

Get our samples and prices on these and on
Letter Heads, Checks, Notes, Security
Warehouse Receipts, etc.

Send 5c. Stamp for our little book on Etiquette of
Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations.

Smoke

GOFF & CO.'S

El Tropico

and

Panther

Best

10 and 5c. Cigars on the market

of the war. John Morgan's famous raid threatened to include the town, and not only companies of state militia, but others of men beyond military age and of boys below it, hastily mustered, turned out to guard roads along which attempts at invasion might be made. A year or two before, the city witnessed a scene of excitement never to be forgotten by those who were in it and old enough to remember it. General Nelson, who then had his headquarters in Louisville, said he would burn that city if the rebel army, marching thither under General Bragg, came within a certain distance. Its near approach created profound alarm and the people in panic abandoned their homes to seek refuge on the northern side of the river. A pontoon bridge, hastily constructed, from Portland to New Albany furnished passage for the multitude; people on foot, in army wagons, in private conveyances, with bundles tied up in handkerchiefs and bundles tied up in sheets, with carpet bags and all sorts of plunder or with empty hands, black, white, old,

young—a human medley—for one long afternoon poured in a continual stream across the bridge and up the levee, through the streets from the river to such temporary shelter as was obtainable. Many gunboats plied the river between Louisville, New Albany and southern ports, and several of the most noted of them were built in New Albany's shipyards. In short, the almost constant presence of soldiers, the direct connection with the army as a depot and transportation point for military stores, the comparative nearness to battlefields, and the differing sympathies of the citizens in respect to the contest, made the war a closer, more real thing to New Albany than to most northern towns. War memories are kept alive in the city by two efficient G. A. R. posts, which hold frequent meetings, camp-fires, special celebrations and literary entertainments. The Sons of Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps and the ladies of the G. A. R. have also a goodly following in their respective societies.

SKETCH OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

BY HERMAN RAVE.

OF the three Falls Cities the smallest, but next to Louisville the oldest, Jeffersonville has had a steady though slow growth, and has at no time taken a backward step. Her population now counts about twelve thousand. Surrounded by a level yet picturesque country, there is every opportunity for her to reach out, and the cheapness of property is a temptation to the home-seeker, while the facilities afforded by three railroads and the Ohio river must be an inducement to manufacturing and other establishments. Among its manufactories the city can boast of one of the largest and best appointed car-works in the world, which, when running at full capacity, gives employment to three thousand men. The

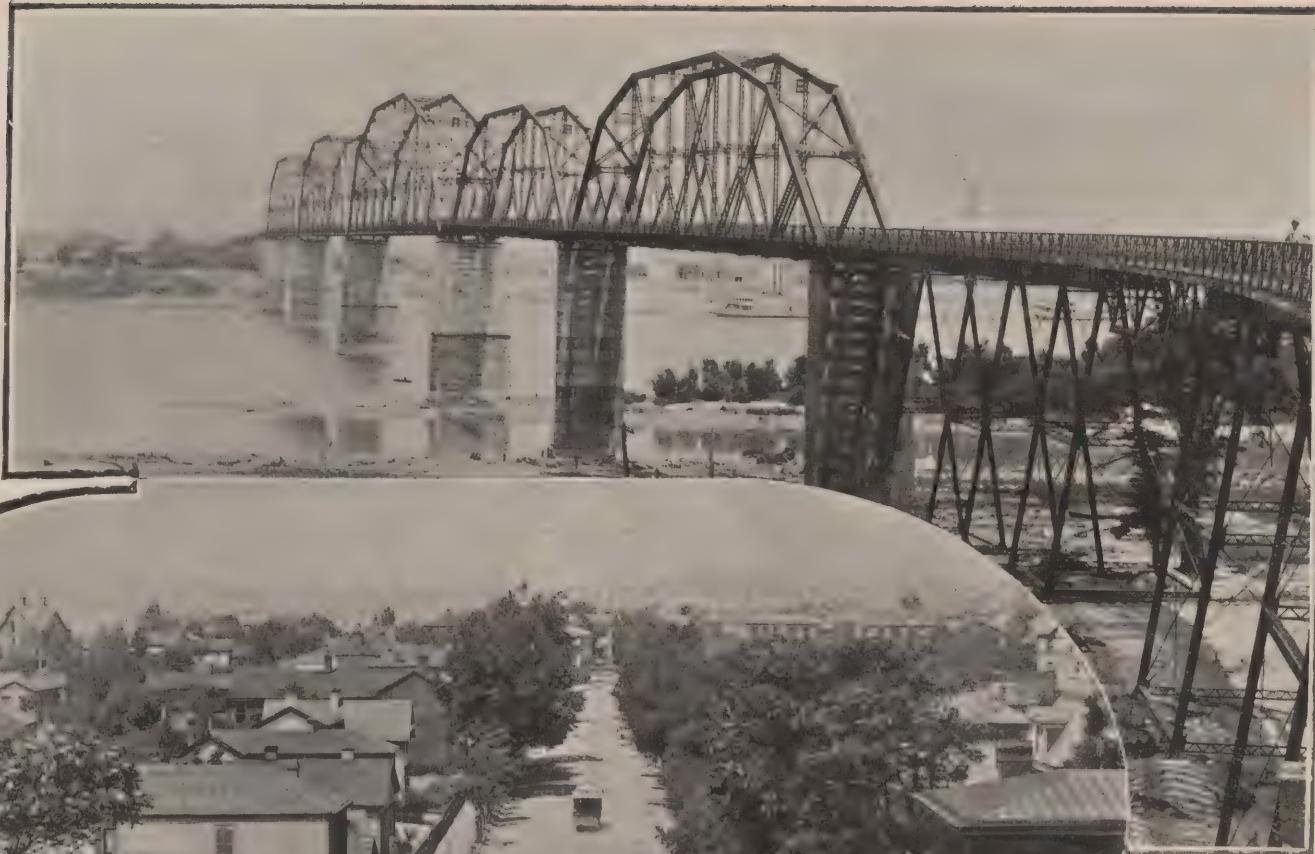
city has also within its limits the largest inland shipyard in the United States for both wooden and steel vessels, whence most of the finest and fastest river boats of recent years have been launched, notably those



GOVERNMENT DEPOT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

THE
LOUISVILLE
&
JEFFERSONVILLE
BRIDGE.

JUST COMPLETED.



STREET SCENE
IN
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND

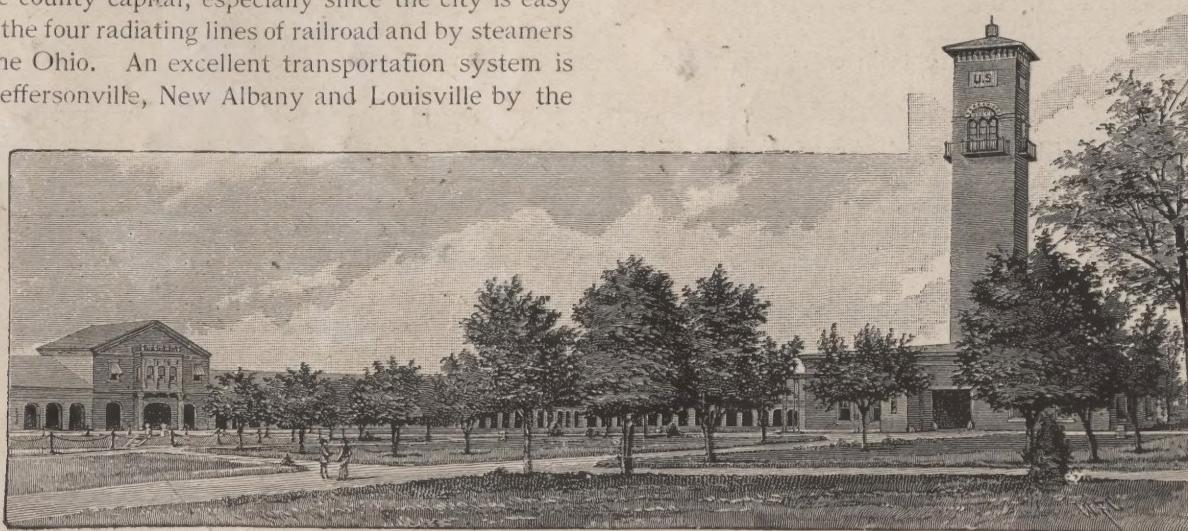
of the Anchor Line and the City of Louisville. In addition to these Jeffersonville boasts one large foundry and machine plant which does a great deal of marine work and has the advantage of a long river frontage, and another devoted to commercial and trade lines. A source of especial pride to the citizens is found in the fine United States Quartermaster's Depot, the largest of its kind in the world, located on high ground in the northeastern part of the city. Near the city, in the suburb of Clarksville, is also located the Prison South of Indiana, a model institution of its kind, which will well repay a visit.

Few cities in the Union, if any, of equal size are better provided with churches and schools. Nearly every denomination has ample and handsome houses of worship, and one of them, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, though small, is of peculiar beauty. The city has handsome school-houses, including a high school for the white and one for the colored children, while the suburb of Port Fulton also owns a large school, Clarksville two, and Claysburg has just erected a pretty brick building for the purpose.

Much of the business from the surrounding country naturally comes to Jeffersonville as the county capital, especially since the city is easy of access by means of the four radiating lines of railroad and by steamers plying up and down the Ohio. An excellent transportation system is maintained between Jeffersonville, New Albany and Louisville by the

P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, and this, together with the handsome ferry steamers plying from Jeffersonville to Louisville and the splendid new bridge over the Ohio, gives the city rapid and intimate connection with her big Kentucky neighbor, together with all the advantages in business, amusement and social life which this naturally implies. Before another year an electric line of street cars will probably cross the great Ohio river bridge and weld the two cities still closer together. Like all manufacturing cities, Jeffersonville has felt the stress of the hard times of the last three years, but though her people as a whole are not rich, it is questionable whether any other place of the same size weathered the storm in better shape and with less hardship. The solidity of her banks remained unquestioned throughout the panic and attendant depression.

With her magnificent river front, extending from the Falls of the Ohio for miles up the river, affording not only the finest of manufacturing sites but assuring an easy and cheap supply of fuel and low-cost transportation, Jeffersonville is undoubtedly destined to be a great manufacturing town.



INTERIOR VIEW OF GOVERNMENT DEPOT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

THE GRAND PARADE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

At 10:30 a. m. three signal guns from Phoenix Hill will be the signal for this column to move in the following order:
Capt. John H. Weller, carrying Stars and Stripes.
Capt. Wm. Harrison, carrying the Banner of Peace and Good Will. (Red, White and Blue Sashes.)
Drum Corps, Louisville Legion.
Grand Army Band, of Canton, O.
Col. Henry S. Cohn, Chairman Committee on Parade and Review.
Thos. Satterwhite, Jr., and Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, Adjutants.
Special Citizens' Aids. (Red Sash.)
Citizens' Committee on Parade and Review. (White Sashes for leaders of platoons, Blue for rank and file.)
Carriage No. 1—The Governor of Kentucky and Staff.
Carriage No. 2—The Mayors of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, and Col. Thos. H. Sherley, President Citizens' Committee.
The Board of Managers and Invited Guests in carriages, three abreast.
Chicago Military Band.
Columbia Post of Chicago, Ill., as Grand Army Escort to Commander-in-Chief.
Commander-in-Chief Gen. Thos. G. Lawler and Staff.
Members of the Council of Administration, Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.
First Grand Division—Red Flag.
1—Illinois. 2—Wisconsin. 3—Pennsylvania.
Second Grand Division—White Flag.
4—Ohio. 5—New York.
Third Grand Division—Blue Flag.

6—Connecticut. 7—Massachusetts. 8—New Jersey. 9—Maine.
10—California. 11—Rhode Island. 12—New Hampshire.
13—Vermont. 14—Potomac. 15—Virginia and North Carolina.
Fourth Grand Division—Light Red Flag.
16—Maryland. 17—Nebraska. 18—Michigan. 19—Iowa.
20—Indiana.
Fifth Grand Division—Yellow Flag.
21—Colorado. 22—Kansas. 23—Delaware. 24—Minnesota.
25—Missouri. 26—Oregon.
Sixth Grand Division—Light Green Flag.
27—West Virginia. 28—South Dakota. 29—Washington, Alaska.
Seventh Grand Division—Orange Flag.
30—Arkansas. 31—New Mexico. 32—Utah. 33—Tennessee.
Eighth Grand Division—Purple Flag.
34—Louisiana and Mississippi. 35—Florida. 36—Montana.
37—Texas. 38—Idaho.
Ninth Grand Division—Dark Green Flag.
39—Arizona. 40—Georgia. 41—Alabama. 42—North Dakota.
43—Oklahoma. 44—Indian Territory.
Tenth Grand Division—Light Blue Flag.
45—Kentucky, with Battle Flags of Kentucky Regiments in charge of Guard of Honor.

The line of march will be from Shelby and Broadway, west on Broadway to Fourth street; north on Fourth street to Jefferson; west on Jefferson to Eighth street; north on Eighth street to Market, and east on Market to First street and there disband

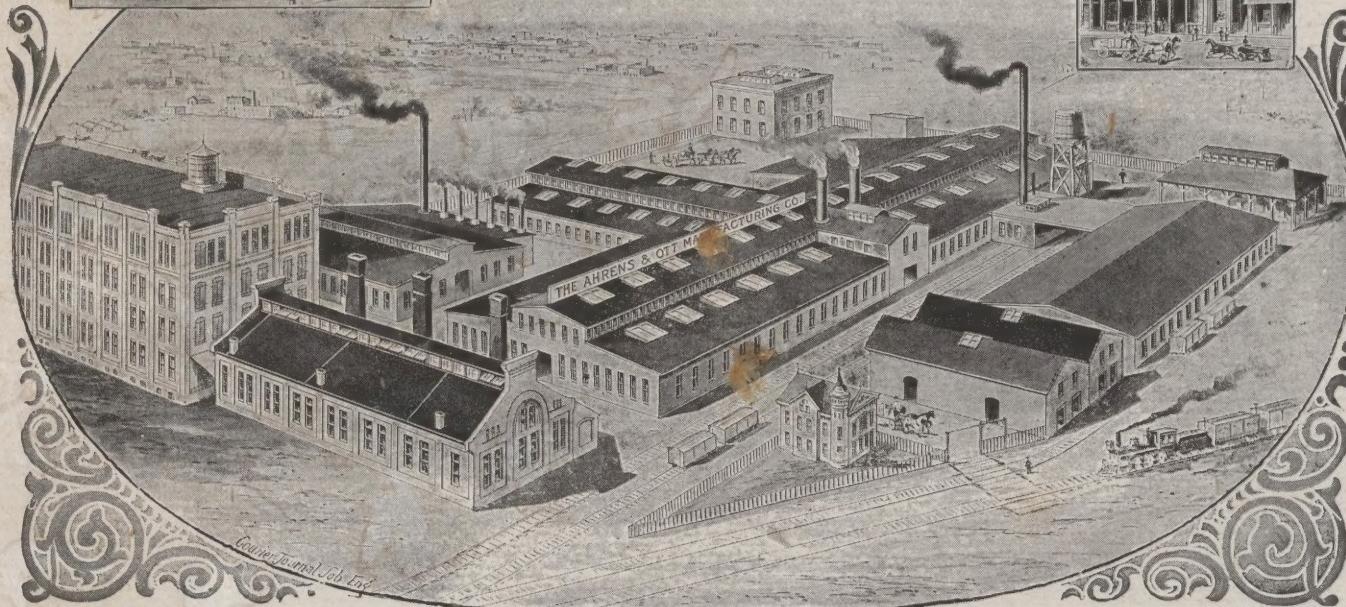
BIRD'S EYE
VIEW OF

The Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Co.

INCORPORATED

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

WHITE ENAMELED BATHS



LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

